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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 290

EXCERPTS FROM 1970 NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK



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CONTENTS	PAGE
Major Chronological Events in the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il-song.....	1
Calendar of 1969 (January-December) Major Domestic Events.....	16
Calendar of Major International Events (January-December 1969).....	51
Political.....	76
Military.....	78
The Economy.....	79
Material and Cultural Life.....	89

MAJOR CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY
HISTORY OF COMRADE KIM IL-SONG

15 April 1912: Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born at Mangyong-dae.

23 March 1917: Master Kim Hyong-jik organized the Korean Nationalist Society.

Winter, 1921: Comrade Kim Il-song entered Paltogu Primary School.

Spring 1923: Comrade Kim Il-song transferred to Ch'ang-dok School.

Early 1925: With the grand desire to restore the fatherland, Comrade Kim Il-song crossed the Yalu into Manchuria.

Spring 1925: Comrade Kim Il-song transferred to the First Primary School of Musong.

Summer 1926: Comrade Kim Il-song entered Hwasong Academy.

Autumn 1926: Comrade Kim Il-song organized the League for the Overthrow of Imperialism, and disseminated Marxism-Leninism among youth.

Winter 1926: Comrade Kim Il-song organized the Boys League for the New Day, and published the newspaper, Saenal (New Day).

Spring 1927: Comrade Kim Il-song entered Yuk-mun High School in Kirin.

Spring 1927: Comrade Kim Il-song organized the Korean Boys League of Kirin.

Summer 1927: Comrade Kim Il-song designated the Korean Yugil School Friends League as the Korean Yugil School Friends League and led it.

Summer 1927: Comrade Kim Il-song organized the Anti-imperialist Youth League with members of the League for the Overthrow of Imperialism as central members.

Summer 1927: Comrade Kim Il-song organized the Korean Communist Youth League.

Summer 1928: Comrade Kim Il-song organized a school strike against reactionary instructors and military cliques.

October-November 1928: Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the struggle against the construction of the Kirin-Hoeryong railway line, a bridge to aid Japanese imperialism in its aggression in Manchuria, and a struggle to boycott Japanese goods.

Autumn 1929-Spring 1930: Comrade Kim Il-song was imprisoned at Kirin Prison.

Summer 1930: Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the independent Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line for the Korean revolution. He organized the Korean Revolutionary Forces for the anti-Japanese armed struggle. He intensified his revolutionary activities among workers and peasants.

Summer 1930: Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led tasks for the revolutionization of rural areas at K'aryun, Changch'un Prefecture and Koyusu, It'ong Prefecture.

Summer 1930: Comrade Kim Il-song published the magazine, Bolshevik.

Autumn 1930: Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led tasks for the revolutionization of rural areas in the Ogaja, Hoedok Prefecture area and published the magazine, Nongu.

Early 1931: Comrade Kim Il-song restored revolutionary organizations led by the Communist Youth League and organized and led tasks for expanding revolutionary forces, and he actively promoted tasks of the Communist Youth League in the Kiltong district.

Spring 1931: Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the policy for further strengthening underground revolutionary activities and led the activities of underground revolutionary organizations in the area centering on Ando.

Autumn 1931: Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the conference of leaders of party organizations and mass organizations convened at Ando.

November 1931: Comrade Kim Il-song strongly waged the struggle for the organization of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces. Comrade Kim Il-song at the Myongwolku Conference organized and waged the struggle for the formation of an anti-imperialist united front with the Chinese anti-Japanese troops.

25 April 1932: Comrade Kim Il-song founded the glorious anti-Japanese guerrilla forces. This developed a new stage in our country's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the communist movement.

Summer 1932: Comrade Kim Il-song established a revolutionary base along the Tumen River basin. Various democratic reforms were carried out in the base.

March 1933: Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech on the duties of young operatives at the expanded meeting of the Communist Youth League.

Spring 1933: Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the line for the People's Revolutionary Government and established the People's Revolutionary Government.

April 1933: Comrade Kim Il-song met with an emissary of the Comintern and re-declared the line for the independent development of the Korean revolutionary movement.

17-19 April 1933: The defensive battle at Sowangch'ong.

June 1933: The anti-imperialist united front was brilliantly created by Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Il-song created an international model for the formation of the anti-imperialist united front.

6 September 1933: The Songjingong, Tongnyong Prefecture, battle.

1933-1934: Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the struggle for the defense of the guerrilla base-liberated area; he personally led the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces and intensified guerrilla activities along the Tumen River basin.

December 1933-January 1934: The defensive battle for the guerrilla base at Sowangch'ong.

March 1934: Comrade Kim Il-song organized the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces into the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces.

26-28 June 1934: The Rajagu battle.

Late 1934-early 1935: Comrade Kim Il-song personally commanded the main forces of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces in their first expedition to northern Manchuria.

24 February 1934-3 March 1935: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Tahongoe Conference.

Late March, 1935: Comrade Kim Il-song firmly upheld the independent line of the Korean revolution in overcoming revolutionary difficulties. He presided over the Yoyonggu Conference. The unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks were stiffened.

June 1935: Commanded by Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces shifted to active offensives and engaged the enemy in the Nohoksan battle in Tongnyong-hyon.

June 1935-January 1936: Comrade Kim Il-song personally commanded the main forces of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces in the second expedition to northern Manchuria.

July 1935: The Sandongt'un battle in Yongan-hyon.

February 1936: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the historic Namhodu Conference and positively promoted the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party.

March 1936: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Mihonjin Conference.

1-15 May 1936: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Tonggang Conference.

5 May 1936: Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Fatherland Restoration Association.

The immortal banner of the Korean revolution, the ten-point major political program of the Fatherland Restoration Association, its rules, and the declaration of its founding, personally drafted by Comrade Kim Il-song, were announced.

June 1936: The Sogang Battle at Musong-hyon.

17 August 1936: The Songjingong Battle at Musong-hyon.

Summer, 1936: Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Paektu-san base. The anti-Japanese national united front centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle attained a great upsurge.

1-2 September 1936: The Taedoksu and Sodoksu battles in Changbaek-hyon.

1 December 1936: Comrade Kim Il-song published the "Samil Monthly," the organ of the Fatherland Restoration Association.

11 January 1937: The Huishajugou battle in Changbaek-hyon.

14 February 1937: Hongdusan battle in Changbaek-hyon.

20 February 1937: The Toch'on-ni battle in Changbaek-hyon.

26 February 1937: The Imyongsu battle in Changbaek-hyon.

March 1937: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Sogang Conference.

March 1937: The Sot'angha Battle, in Monggang-hyon.

4 June 1937: The Poch'onbo Battle which ushered in the ray of dawn of national liberation for the Korean people.

5 June 1937: The Kusisan Battle.

30 June 1937: The Kamsangbong Battle.

August 1937: Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech at the conference of commanders and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces.

September 1937: Comrade Kim Il-song announced an appeal to the Korean people in connection with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War.

1937: Comrade Kim Il-song published his work, Duty of the Korean Communists.

12 April 1938: The Kajaesu battle, in Changbaek-hyon.

26 April 1938: The Yuktogu Battle in Imgang-hyon.

28 April 1938: The Ssangsanja Battle in Imgang-hyon.

August 1938: The Paltogu-Kumgwang Battle in Changbaek-hyon.

November 1938: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Nampaeja Conference.

December 1938-March 1939: The hard march. Personally commanded by Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces advanced again to the shores of the Yalu River.

April 1939: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Puktae-jongja Conference.

26 April 1939: The Sibodogu Battle in Changbaek-hyon.

1 May 1939: Comrade Kim Il-song spoke at May Day celebrations.

3 May 1939: The Panjolgu Battle in Changbaek-hyon.

18-23 May 1939: A great victory won in the Musan district battle.

May 1938-July 1940: The large troop circling movement of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces in accordance with the brilliant strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il-song.

June 1939: The Olgigang Battle in Hwaryong-hyon.

August 1939: Comrade Kim Il-song issued orders in connection with the Japanese imperialist attack on Halhilkol.

23-24 August 1939: The Taesaha Battle.

17 December 1939: The Yukkwasong Battle in Tonhwa-hyon.

24 December 1939: The Chansinju Battle in Tonhwa-hyon.

January 1940: The Hanyanggu Battle in Ando-hyon.

11 March 1940: The Taemarokku Battle in Hwaryong-hyon.

25 March 1940: The Honggiha Battle in Hwaryong-hyon.

August 1940: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Sohwabaryong Conference.

June 1941: Comrade Kim Il-song proposed a new policy of activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces in connection with the start of the German-Soviet War.

1941-First half of 1945: Commanded by Comrade Kim Il-song, the troops of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces strongly developed in a vast area small-unit guerrilla activities

and political operations. The armed ranks were politically and militarily strengthened. The struggle to actively meet the great event of national liberation was started.

March 1943: Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech on the contemporary situation and the tasks of the communists.

9 August 1945: Personally commanded by Comrade Kim Il-song, the troops of the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces, in a joint operation with Soviet troops, began a general offensive against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

15 August 1945: The great victory of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il-song. The defeat of the Japanese imperialists. The liberation of Korea. The triumphant return of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean revolution who is an unprecedented patriot and a national hero.

10 October 1945: Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean Communist Party. The political line and organizational line of the party were proposed.

13 October 1945: Comrade Kim Il-song spoke to responsible workers of provincial parties on the building of a new Korea and the national united front.

1 November 1945: Under the personal direction of Comrade Kim Il-song, Chongno, the organ of the party, was published.

15 November 1945: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the second expanded executive committee of the party Central Organization Committee.

18 November 1945: The North Korean Democratic Women's League was organized.

30 November 1945: The North Korean General Federation of Trade Unions was organized.

17-18 December 1945: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the third expanded executive committee of the party Central Organization Committee.

17 January 1946: The North Korean Democratic Youth League was organized.

31 January 1946: The North Korean Peasants League was organized.

8 February 1946: The glorious actualization of Comrade Kim Il-song's line for the people's government. The North Korean Provisional People's Committee was organized.

4 March 1946: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the fifth expanded executive committee of the party Central Organization Committee.

5 March 1946: The Land Reform Law was published.

23 March 1946: Comrade Kim Il-song announced the 20-point political program.

21 May 1946: Comrade Kim Il-song attended and broke ground at the starting ceremony of the Pot'ong River improvement project.

24 June 1946: The Labor Law was promulgated.

22 July 1946: The North Korean Democratic National United Front was organized.

30 July 1946: The law for the equality of sexes was promulgated.

10 August 1946: The law for the nationalization of the major industries was promulgated.

28-30 August 1946: At the founding of the North Korean Workers Party Comrade Kim Il-song reported on "For the founding of a united party of the working masses." The North Korean Workers Party was founded.

1 September 1946: Nodong Sinmun, the organ of the party and Kulloja, the party journal, were published.

September 1946: The general strike of South Korean laborers.

October 1946: The October people's struggle in South Korea.

3 November 1946: The first democratic elections in Korea were held.

25 November 1946: Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the policy for waging a struggle for the movement for the total ideological mobilization for nation-building and for change in ideology and consciousness.

22 February 1947: The North Korean People's Committee was organized. The transitional period to socialism started in the northern half.

Comrade Kim Il-song announced the line for the construction of a self-sufficient national economy.

15 March 1947: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the North Korean Workers Party.

8 February 1948: Comrade Kim Il-song founded the invincible revolutionary military forces, the heroic Korean People's Army.

27-30 March 1948: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Second Congress of the North Korean Workers Party.

20-24 April 1948: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the joint conference of delegates of political parties and mass organizations of North and South Korea.

9 September 1948: The glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Comrade Kim Il-song, was founded.

12-13 February 1949: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the fifth plenum of the Central Committee of the North Korean Workers Party.

25 June 1949: The Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland was organized.

30 June 1949: The North and South Workers Parties were merged.

15-18 December 1949: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the second plenum of the Party Central Committee.

25 June 1950: Armed attack on the northern half of the republic by the American imperialists and their lackey, the Syngman Rhee traitorous clique. The Fatherland Liberation War began.

26 June 1950: The historic speech of Comrade Kim Il-song, the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, the ever-victorious steely general, "All For the Victory of the War." The Military Committee led by Comrade Kim Il-song was organized.

28 June 1950: The liberation of Seoul.

8 July 1950: Comrade Kim Il-song's radio address: "Let Us Resolutely Repel the Armed Attack of the American Imperialists."

20 July 1950: The liberation of Taejon.

11 October 1950: Comrade Kim Il-song made a radio address.

20 November 1950: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the conference of the military and political staff of the Korean People's Army at Tongno-gang.

21-23 December 1950: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the third plenum of the Party Central Committee.

September 1951: The battle of Hill 1,211.

1-4 November 1951: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the fourth plenum of the Party Central Committee.

1 February 1952: At the joint conference of provincial, municipal, and county people's committee chairmen and party leaders, Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech, "The Duty and Role of Local Power Organs at the Present Stage."

21 June 1952: Comrade Kim Il-song provided on the spot guidance at the Nagwon Machine Plant.

15-18 December 1952: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the historic fifth plenum of the Party Central Committee.

27 July 1953: The great victory of the Korean People's Army under the outstanding command of Comrade Kim Il-song in the Fatherland Liberation War. The defeat of the American imperialists.

3 August 1953: Comrade Kim Il-song provided on the spot guidance at the Kangson Steel Works.

5-9 August 1953: Comrade Kim Il-song proposed an original basic policy for postwar economic construction. He presided over the sixth plenum of the Party Central Committee.

18-19 December 1953: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the seventh plenum of the Party Central Committee.

21-23 March 1954: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the March plenum of the Party Central Committee.

1-3 November 1954: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the November plenum of the Party Central Committee.

1-4 April 1955: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the April plenum of the Party Central Committee.

April 1955: Comrade Kim Il-song published theses on the nature and tasks of the Korean revolution: "All for the Unification and Independence of the Fatherland and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic."

2-3 December 1955: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the December plenum of the Party Central Committee.

28 December 1955: Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech: "On Eradicating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing Chuch'e in Party Tasks" before party agitation and propaganda workers.

23-29 April 1956: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Third Congress of the Korean Workers Party.

1 August 1956: General elementary compulsory education enforced.

30-31 August 1956: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the August plenum of the Party Central Committee.

11-13 December 1956: The general line of our party, the Ch'ollima movement, forged by Comrade Kim Il-song began.

The historic December plenum of the Party Central Committee.

18-19 April 1957: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the April plenum of the Party Central Committee.

17-19 October 1957: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the October plenum of the Party Central Committee.

5-6 December 1957: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the December plenum of the Party Central Committee.

3-6 March 1958: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers Party.

5-7 June 1958: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the June plenum of the Party Central Committee.

August 1958: The great victory of the original policy of cooperativization proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song. The completion of the cooperativization of the rural economy and the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry.

26-27 September 1958: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the September plenum of the Party Central Committee.

2 October 1958: Laws for the enforcement of general secondary compulsory education and for the preparation of technical compulsory education were promulgated.

20 November 1958: At the national training session for agitators of municipal and county party committees Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech, "On Communist Indoctrination."

5-9 January 1959: The national conference of agricultural cooperatives.

23-25 February 1959: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the February plenum of the Party Central Committee.

27-30 June 1959: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the June plenum of the Party Central Committee.

14 October 1959: The national conference of local industry and productive cooperative activists.

1-14 December 1959: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the December plenum of the Party Central Committee.

8 February 1960: At the Ch'ongsal-li general meeting, Kangso-gun, Comrade Kim Il-song spoke on "For the Correct Management of the Socialist Rural Economy."

Comrade Kim Il-song created the great Ch'ongsal-li spirit and the Ch'ongsal-li method.

19 April 1960: The mass uprising of the South Korean people against the Fascist rule of Syngman Rhee. The collapse of the Syngman Rhee regime.

8-11 August 1960: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the August expanded plenum of the Party Central Committee.

20-23 December 1960: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the December expanded plenum of the Party Central Committee.

20-22 March 1961: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the March plenum of the Party Central Committee.

7 April 1961: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the Puch'ong conference of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee.

11-18 September 1961: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the congress of victors and of unity, the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party.

27 November 1961-1 December 1961: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the second plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

December 1961: Comrade Kim Il-song provided on the spot guidance for the Taean Electric Appliances Plant and for Sunch'on-gun. Communist guidance and control of the socialist economy was established.

6-8 March 1962: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the third expanded plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

Comrade Kim Il-song's conclusion: On Improving Party Organizational Work and Ideological Work."

7-8 August 1962: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the joint conference of local party and economic workers.

10-14 December 1962: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the fifth plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

13-15 May 1963: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the sixth plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

3-5 September 1963: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the seventh plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

25-27 February 1964: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the eighth plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

Comrade Kim Il-song published "Theses on Our Socialist Rural Question."

25-26 June 1964: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the ninth plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

14-19 December 1964: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the tenth plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

25 March 1965: At the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Agricultural Workers League was founded.

14 April 1965: Comrade Kim Il-song published "Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and "On the South Korean Revolution."

29 June-1 July 1965: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the 11th plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

10 October 1965: Comrade Kim Il-song reported "On the Occasion of the 20th Foundation of the Korean Workers Party" to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the party.

15-17 November 1965: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the 12th plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

28 March 1966-4 April 1966: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

29 April 1966: A law for the total abrogation of tax in kind was promulgated.

5-12 May 1966: To the historic Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers Party Comrade Kim Il-song, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and labor movement, reported on "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party." Comrade Kim Il-song proposed a great revolutionary line for the epochal development of the international communist movement and the overall world revolutionary movement.

24 November 1966: A law for the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education was promulgated.

4-8 May 1967: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the 15th plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

25 May 1967: Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech, "On the Direction of the Current Party Propaganda Work," to workers in the party propaganda sector.

28 June-3 July 1967: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the 16th plenum of the Party Central Committee of the Fourth Congress.

12 August 1967: Comrade Kim Il-song published "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-American Struggle."

16 December 1967: Comrade Kim Il-song published the political program of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "Let Us More Thoroughly Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-determination, Self-sufficiency, and Self-defense in All Fields of State Activity."

CALENDAR OF 1969 (JANUARY-DECEMBER) MAJOR DOMESTIC EVENTS

January

1 January: On the occasion of the New Year, 1969, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Han Tok-su, Chairman of the Standing Central Committee, the General Federation of the Korean Residents in Japan. On New Year's day Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, exchanged letters of congratulations with party and government leaders of socialist countries. The Political Committee of the Central Committee, the Korean Workers Party, sent congratulatory telegrams to the mine where Comrade Im Pyong-son works, and to laborers, technicians, and office workers of the mine where Comrade Kim Chung-son works. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter of congratulations to all laborers, technicians, and office workers in the coal industry sector who honorably scaled peaks of coal production in the Seven-Year National Economic Plan.

5 January: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met with the delegates of the Puerto Rican independence movement who visited our country. A meeting was held to forward a telegram of congratulations from the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party to laborers, technicians, and office workers of the mine where Comrade Kim Yun-yong works. At the meeting a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, was adopted. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly appointed the ambassador plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be stationed in the Republic of South Yemen.

10 January: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the Republic of Chad on the independence day of that republic.

11 January: Red miners of the mine where Comrade Kim Yun-yong works resolved to fulfill the 1969 plan before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the party, and appealed to factories and enterprises throughout the country for socialist emulation.

12 January: Our country built and launched the heavy refrigerated carrier "Yongaksan."

13 January: On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited members and commanders of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard who had set a model in the implementation of the party's military line. On the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard, members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard sent a memento to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader.

14 January: On the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard, members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard dedicated a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader. Laborers, technicians, and office workers of the Ch'ollima factory where Comrade Kim Chong-song works held a meeting of the activists of the Trade Union, resolved to fulfill the 1969 plan 1 month ahead of schedule, and appealed to the factories and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of First Machine Industry for socialist emulation.

15 January: Agricultural laborers of the Mangyongdae district held a meeting of the activists of the Agricultural Laborers League, resolved to overfulfill all tasks of agricultural production such as wet field rice, dry field food grain crops, meat, truck crops, fruits, and silkworms, and appealed to members of the Agricultural Laborers League and agricultural laborers of the nation for socialist emulation.

16 January: Laborers and technicians of the geological survey team where Comrade Yi Ch'an-yong works, of the Ch'ollima factory where Comrade Paek Kon-sa works, and of the mine where Comrade Kim Ch'ol-un works, respectively held the meetings of the activists of the Trade Unions, resolved to fulfill the 1969 plan before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the party, and appealed to factories and enterprises in their respective sectors for socialist emulation.

17 January: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, paid a call of condolence to deceased Comrade Kim Kap-sun. Comrade Kim Il-song presided over a ceremony to award the honor prize of youth in commemoration of the tenth

anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Youth League. He cited model Socialist Laboring Youth League organizations and youths. Steel fighters of the Hwanghae Steel Works held a meeting of the activists of the Trade Union, resolved to fulfill the 1969 plan 1 month ahead of schedule, and appealed to factories and enterprises of the metal industry sector of the nation for socialist emulation.

18 January: The President of the Republic of South Yemen sent to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, a telegram expressing thanks for the aid offered by the Korean people to the people of South Yemen. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent congratulations to laborers, technicians, and office workers and Youth Shock Brigade members of the Tideland Construction Office where Comrade Pae Sung-yon works, thanking them for their brilliant achievement in tideland construction. Laborers and technicians of the factory where Comrade Sun Sin-bom works and fishery fighters of the fishery station where Comrade Hong Ho-sik works, respectively held meetings of the activist of the Trade Unions, resolved to fulfill ahead of schedule the 1969 plan, and appealed to factories and enterprises in their sectors for socialist emulation.

19 January: Laborers and technicians at the forest station where Comrade Chu Song-ok works, at the factories where Comrades Kim Hui-chun, Yi Yon-baek, Kim Mun-sop, and Han Pyong-yong work, and at the communication office where Comrade O Hyon-sik works respectively held meetings for Trade Unions activist, resolved to fulfill the 1969 plan before the 24th anniversary of the founding of the party, and appealed to factories and enterprises of their respective sectors for socialist emulation.

20 January: At the news of the successful flights of Soviet spacecraft Soyuz 4 and Soyuz 5, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to party and government leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet issued a decree to award the title of labor hero to the republic to laborers in the industrial and transportation sectors.

21 January: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader cited laborers, technicians, and office workers at the tideland construction office where Comrade Pae Sung-yon works. Our Civil Air Bureau signed agreements for general agency and mutual service with the airlines of Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Members of the Agricultural Laborers League at the poultry farm where Comrade Han Kye-chol works and at the livestock breeding farm where Comrade Ch'oe Yong-hun

works respectively held meetings of the activists of the Agricultural Laborers League, resolved to fulfill the 1969 plan before the 24th anniversary of the founding of the party, and appealed to enterprises in their sector for socialist emulation.

23 January: In response to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the independence day of the Union of Burma, the Premier of the revolutionary government of the Union of Burma sent a reply telegram to Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Il-song sent telegrams in reply to telegrams of congratulations from various national liberation struggle organizations, international organizations and other groups on New Year's day. The state-operated orchard where Comrade Pak Ch'ang-kil works held a meeting of the activists of the Agricultural Laborers League and appealed to members of the Agricultural Laborers League and agricultural laborers in the pomiculture sector of the nation for socialist emulation.

24 January: Until 27 January meetings of the activists of the land transportation and maritime transportation sectors were held, and pledges to Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the meetings. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement in denunciation of the daily intensifying barbaric bombings by the American imperialists in the areas under the control of the Lao Patriotic Front and the Lao neutral patriotic forces. A protocol for commodity exchange between our country and China for 1969 was signed.

25 January: On the founding day of the Republic of India Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the Premier of India. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to expose and denounce the fascist suppression of members of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

27 January: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited laborers of the land transportation and marine transportation sectors who set models in the implementation of the party's transportation policy.

30 January: The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic once again issued a statement in denunciation of the American imperialists who were carrying out bombing and bombardment against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

February

1 February: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, attended the general performance of the art circles of the agricultural laborers of the nation. Our friendship delegation visiting the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (27 January-1 February) forwarded the personal letter of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, to the President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

4 February: With Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, in attendance, the national conference of agricultural laborers was held (until 7 February). Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, issued programmatic instructions. Participants in the conference adopted pledges to our leader. Agreements between our Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Academy of Sciences on scientific cooperation and a plan for scientific cooperation for 1969-1970 were signed.

7 February: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited county (district) cooperative farm management committees, cooperative farms, state-operated agricultural and livestock farms, and laborers in the rural economic sectors who had accomplished excellent results in agricultural production for 1968 by upholding the party's agricultural policy.

8 February: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, visited the People's Army troops and congratulated soldiers who were marking the 21st anniversary of the heroic Korean People's Army.

9 February: The spokesman of the Foreign Military of the republic issued a statement in denunciation of the Japanese militarists who were continuing bestial massacres of Korean citizens in Japan in spite of the repeated warnings of the government of the republic and the Korean people.

10 February: The General Geological Survey's central screening committee for awarding the title of Red Flag Company awarded 33 companies of the geological exploration sector.

11 February: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly announced the decree to award the title of the Labor Hero of the Republic to Comrade Ch'oe Yong-to.

12 February: Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the delegation conference of the P'yongan Namdo provincial party was held (until 15 February). Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, issued programmatic

instructions at the meeting. The Prime Minister of the Republic of India sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of India.

14 February: Agreement on the 1969 commodity exchange and payment between our government and the Czechoslovakian government signed.

15 February: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited builders of the capital. In denunciation of the criminal barbaric acts of the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Chong-hui clique, who cruelly murdered Comrade Ch'oe Yong-do, Chairman of the Cholla Namdo Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, our mass organizations dispatched joint letters to international democratic organizations and democratic mass organizations of countries of the world.

17 February: On the occasion of the national holiday of the Kingdom of Nepal, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the King of Nepal. On the fourth anniversary of the independence of Zambia, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the Premier of Zambia.

18 February: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to Yasir Arafat on his election as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Front.

19 February: The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement in denunciation of the West German militarists, in conspiracy with the American imperialist aggressors, for convening the West German "Federal Parliament" and electing the West German "President" in West Berlin.

20 February: A meeting was held to forward the citation, gift, and the Guard Flag sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, to the poultry farm on the farm where Comrade Pak Ch'ang-hui works. At the meeting a pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, was adopted.

25 February: The Chief of State of Kuwait sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the occasion of the national holiday of Kuwait.

26 February: The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement in denunciation of the American imperialist aggressors who mercilessly killed South Korean children.

28 February: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly sent the medal of the republic to livestock technicians of Cuba. The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's League issued a statement in denunciation of the atrocious murderous barbaric acts of the American imperialist aggressors who mercilessly killed South Korean children. P'yongyang City held a meeting in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the March First Uprising.

March

1 March: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, published a brilliant work, On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy.

2 March: On the occasion of the national holiday of the Kingdom of Morocco, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the King of Morocco.

4 March: Students and youth of P'yongyang City held a united meeting in denunciation of the barbaric acts of the American imperialists and adopted an appeal to be sent to students and youth in the southern half.

5 March: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met respectively the delegation of the Cuban government visiting our country, and the Guinean ambassador to our country.

6 March: The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement in denunciation of the American imperialist aggressors for their persistent schemes to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam.

8 March: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited laborers in the deep-sea fishery sector on the east coast.

10 March: On the first anniversary of the independence of Mauritius Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations to the Prime Minister of Mauritius. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement in denunciation

of the American imperialist aggressors for their large-scale provocative military acts in South Korea and their serious aggressive schemes against the northern half. The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the republic sent a telegram to the Japanese Red Cross Society demanding the immediate withdrawal of the destructive stance of the Japanese side aiming at creating intentional difficulty in the resumption of the repatriation of Korean residents by letting a third party intervene in the problem of the entry of our Red Cross delegates into Japan aboard the repatriation ship.

11 March: The new ambassador of Indonesia to our country arrived in P'yongyang.

12 March: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, attended a general national performance of youth mobile agitation corps.

15 March: A commerce protocol for 1969 between our government and the government of the United Arab Republic was signed.

16 March: On the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for economic and cultural cooperation, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, exchanged telegrams of congratulations with Soviet party and government leaders. On the 19th anniversary of the National Anti-American Struggle Day of the Vietnamese people, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram to Ho Chi Minh, Head of State of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

17 March: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the Chairman of the State Foreign Economic Liaison Committee of the Soviet Council of Ministers who was visiting our country. An agreement between our government and the government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on trade and payment and an agreement between the two governments on mutual commodity delivery for 1969 were signed.

19 March: The Korean Committee of the Anti-American Struggle in Support of Vietnam was formed in our country.

20 March: On the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to Hungarian party and government leaders.

22 March: On the founding day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished

leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to President Marshal [Ayub Khan] of Pakistan. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly announced a decree to award the title of Meritorious Fisherman of the Republic to laborers in the fishery sector. The national conference of the activists of the Youth Shock Brigades was held (until 23 March). At the meeting pledges to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, were adopted. Appeals to all youth and members of the Youth Shock Brigade were adopted at the meeting. The cultural and scientific exchange between our country and Algeria for 1969-1970 and an agreement for cooperation in broadcasting were signed.

25 March: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent letters of congratulations to members of all cooperative farms and laborers in the rural economic sectors in the Mangyongdae district and Paech'ong-gun who had received the honorable title of district and county Guard First Class for their accomplishments in agricultural production during 1968, and to all laborers, technicians, and office workers of the state-operated comprehensive farm district committee where Comrade Yi Chun-hui works who had also received the title of Guard First Class.

26 March: The President of Tunisia sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the 13th anniversary of the independence of Tunisia.

27 March: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a wreath to commemorate the spirit of the late Comrade Kim Ta'e-kun.

28 March: The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement in denunciation of the American imperialists for their continuous and atrocious brigandish aggression against Cambodia.

29 March: An agreement between our government and the Republic of Burundi for cultural cooperation was signed.

April

1 April: The protocol of the ninth conference on Korean-Romanian Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed in P'yongyang.

2 April: Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Head of State of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, sent a reply telegram to the

telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the 19th anniversary of the National Anti-American Struggle Day of the Vietnamese people. The Chairman of the State Soviet and the Premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent telegrams in reply to the telegrams of congratulations previously sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on their re-election.

3 April: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree for convening the Supreme People's Assembly. The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the republic issued a statement, exposing and denouncing the schemes of the Japanese authorities to obstruct the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

7 April: The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the criminal schemes of the reactionary Sato clique of Japan to further intensify the barbaric oppression of the Korean citizens in Japan by fabricating its "emigration and immigration law." P'yongyang City held a mass rally exposing and denouncing the schemes of the reactionary Japanese government to fabricate its "emigration and immigration law."

9 April: The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement sternly denouncing the atrocious criminal acts of the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Pak Chong-hui traitorous clique, of forcefully tearing down the houses of residents along the railways in all parts of South Korea. A national athletic meeting of middle schools was held. At the meeting a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, was adopted.

11 April: A plan for scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences for 1969-1970 was signed.

12 April: The Korean Committee of the Struggle against the Criminal Acts of American Imperialism issued a joint statement exposing and denouncing the fascist oppression and bestial massacres and barbaric acts of the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys against the South Vietnamese people. Diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zambia were established.

13 April: An agreement between our country and the Republic of the Sudan on cultural cooperation was signed. A national relay race covering the P'yongyang-Mangyongdae-Ponghwa-ri districts was held.

14 April: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met respectively the West German communist group visiting our country and the ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to our country.

15 April: A meeting of the united Korean Young Pioneers groups of P'yongyang City was held at Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution, in marking the 57th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader. At the meeting pledges to Marshal Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, were adopted. The Korean People's Army Air Corps shot down with one shot a large spy plane of the American imperialist aggressors which had illegally intruded into the territorial airspace of the republic and engaged in reconnaissance activity.

16 April: A joint statement was released on the visit of the West German communist group to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

17 April: On the 50th birthday of the President of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent him a telegram of congratulations. On the eighth anniversary of the victory at the Bay of Pigs Comrade Kim Il-song sent telegrams of congratulations to the party and government leaders of the Republic of Cuba.

18 April: Our chief delegate to the Military Armistice Commission issued a statement strongly denouncing the rude acts of the enemy chief delegate who unilaterally obstructed the 290th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission by running away.

19 April: In denunciation of the daily escalation of the aggressive schemes of the American imperialist aggressors against Laos, the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement in support of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front. The Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions issued a statement denouncing the atrocious and traitorous schemes of the traitorous Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, under the direction of the American imperialists, to once again sell 2,000 South Korean laborers as permanent slaves to the West German militarist aggressors.

20 April: Comrade Kim Il-song, the beloved and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to Comrade Gustav Husak in connection with his election as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party.

22 April: The Premier of the Republic of Syria sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent previously by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished

leader, on the national day of Syria. A cultural exchange plan between our country and the United Arab Republic for 1969-1970 was signed.

23 April: The government of the republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist aggressors who had created another serious military provocation by sending a large spy plane deep into our territorial airspace and carrying out hostile reconnaissance. Consular relations between the Democratic People's Republic and Sudan were established.

24 April: With Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, attending, the third meeting of the fourth session of the Supreme People's Assembly was held (until 26 April).

26 April: On the eighth anniversary of the independence of Sierra Leone Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the Prime Minister of Sierra Leone. On the ninth anniversary of Togo, Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of Togo. A plan for scientific cooperation for 1969-1970 between our country and the German Democratic Republic was signed.

27 April: A 1969 cultural exchange plan between our government and the Soviet government was signed.

May

1 May: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, attended the comprehensive musical and dance performances in celebration of May Day.

5 May: A 1969-1970 cultural exchange plan between our government and the Hungarian government was signed. An agreement between our country and the People's Republic of South Yemen on cultural cooperation was signed.

6 May: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the President of the upper house of the Republic of Chile who was visiting our country.

8 May: On the 24th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to Czechoslovakian party and government leaders. Diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic and the Republic of Chad were established.

10 May: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited enterprises in the rail transportation sector which upheld the party's transportation policy and implemented their revolutionary duty in a model manner.

11 May: Trade relations and consular relations at the consul general level between the Democratic People's Republic and the Kingdom of Nepal were agreed upon and signed.

13 May: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited workers in the film art sector who set a model in the development of our film art. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree to award the titles of Meritorious Actor and Meritorious Artist to artists of the Korean Art Film Studio who strongly upheld the party's art policy and set a model in the development of the film art.

14 May: On the occasion of the "Week to support the struggle of the Palestine people," Comrade Kim Il-song, sent a telegram of congratulations to the chairman of the Palestine liberation organization. Chairman N.V. Podgorny of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet arrived in P'yongyang to visit our country (and departed on 19 May). Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met Comrade N.V. Podgorny who paid a courtesy call, and had talks with him.

19 May: A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was issued.

20 May: P'yongyang City held a mass meeting to denounce the fascist oppression of members of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party led by Comrade Kim Chong-t'ae by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

22 May: Hungarian party and government leaders sent telegrams to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, in reply to his telegrams of congratulations previously sent on the 24th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

24 May: On the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Jordan Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulation to the King of Jordan.

26 May: On the independence day of Afghanistan, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the King of Afghanistan.

27 May: The President of the People's Republic of South Yemen visited our country at the invitation of Comrade

Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, from 27 May to 6 June.

28 May: The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists endlessly carrying out bombing and bombardment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and persistently scheming to escalate the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

29 May: King Husayn I of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan sent a reply telegram to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, in response to the latter's telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the independence day of Jordan. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the Japanese government for atrociously scheming to ram through the Diet the "emigration and immigration bill" and the "bill for partial revision of school education" designed to intensify the oppression of Korean citizens in Japan. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to denounce the fascist oppression of South Korean patriots led by Kim Nam-kyu and Pak Tae-in by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

31 May: On the occasion of the national holiday of Tunisia, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the Republic of Tunisia.

June

1 June: A rally of the National Youth Supportive Shock Brigade for the construction of P'yongyang City was held.

3 June: The Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Laborers League issued an appeal to South Korean peasants in connection with the fact that South Korean peasants and people were suffering from the most severe spring famine in history under the tyrannical rule of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

4 June: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the ambassador plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

5 June: Comrade Kim Il-song presided over the ceremony awarding honor prizes to model Young Pioneers. A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of South Yemen was issued.

10 June: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the delegation of the Korea Friendship Society of the Ceylonese people.

11 June: On the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the Deputy Head of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. Our government issued a statement in support of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

12 June: Diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam were established. The permanent mission of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation was reorganized as the Embassy of the Republic of South Vietnam.

14 June: The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's League issued a statement in connection with the delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's League in Japan not participating in the World Women's Conference and the Sixth Congress of the International Democratic Women's League to be held in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, due to the suppressive schemes of the reactionary Japanese government. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to celebrate the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

15 June: The Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic sent a personal letter of gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, for the sending of aid materials without charge to the Syrian people.

16 June: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the head of the Soviet delegation attending the fourth session of the economic, scientific, and technical consultative committee of the Korean and Soviet governments. A protocol of the fourth session of the economic, scientific, and technical consultative committee of the Korean and Soviet governments (11-16 June) was signed.

17 June: A consular agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mongolia was signed. Our mass organizations issued a joint statement in marking the anti-American joint struggle month to force the American imperialist aggressor forces to withdraw from South Korea.

18 June: On the re-election of Francios Tombalbaye as President of the Republic of Chad, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent congratulations to him. Our country established a "month of supporting and aiding the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people (21 June-20 July). The 1969 supplementary protocol for the execution of the cultural exchange plan between our country and Romania for 1968-1969 was signed.

20 June: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited builders who accomplished meritorious labor service by participating in the construction of the 13 April Steel works. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent letters of congratulations to all laborers, technicians, and office workers who participated in the construction of the 13 April Steel Works. The 13 April Steel Works began operation.

21 June: Our mass organizations issued a indictment, setting forth to the people of the whole world the criminal acts perpetrated by the American imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea. An agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's [sic] Republic of Sudan on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of diplomatic representatives was signed, and diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level were established.

23 June: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the French Communist Youth Movement delegation visiting our country.

24 June: P'yongyang City held a mass rally on the occasion of the day of the struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea. At the rally an appeal to the South Korean people was adopted.

25 June: The 1969 supplementary protocol to the plan for the implementation of the cultural cooperation between our country and Poland for 1968-1969 was signed.

26 June: Conferences were held between the delegation of the Korean Workers Party and the delegation of the Swedish Left-Communist Party visiting our country (25 June-26 June). The 1969 plan for the execution of the agreement between our country and Czechoslovakia for cultural cooperation was signed.

27 June: With Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party presiding, an expanded plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party was held (until 30 June). At the plenum Comrade Kim Il-song issued programmatic instructions.

29 June: On the ninth anniversary of the independence of the Somali Democratic Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the Somali Republic.

30 June: On the re-appointment of Comrade Jozef Cyrankiewicz as Premier of the Polish People's Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to him. On the seventh anniversary of the independence of the Burundi Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the Burundi Republic; and on the seventh anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Rwanda, he sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the Republic of Rwanda.

July

1 July: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, answered respectively the questions raised by the Iraq press agency and by the Dar-al-Tahrir Publishing House of the United Arab Republic. Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met respectively the delegation of the Finnish Democratic Youth League visiting our country, the delegation of the Iraq General Federation of Labor Unions, the general manager of the Dar-al-Tahrir Publishing House of the United Arab Republic, and the new ambassador plenipotentiary to our country from the United Republic of Tanzania. Comrade Kim Il-song sent a telegram to the President of the Republic of Guinea who had safely escaped from the cunning schemes perpetrated by the lackeys of the American imperialists under the latter's instigation. The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists League issued a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the faithful lackey of American imperialism, for not having given any reply to the just proposal of the International Journalists League to dispatch its delegation to Seoul to directly award the international journalist prize to Comrade Kim Chong-t'ae. The Pak Chong-hui clique openly opposed the awarding of the international journalist prize to Comrade Kim Chong-t'ae and also treacherously schemed to execute him secretly.

2 July: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the new ambassador to our country from the Republic of Guinea.

3 July: On the seventh anniversary of the independence of Algeria, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to Boumediene, President of the National Council of the Revolution of Algeria and

concurrently Premier of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

4 July: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent gifts to members of the National Youth Shock Brigade for the construction of the capital.

5 July: A joint communique of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions and the Iraq General Federation of Labor Unions.

8 July: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met respectively the delegation of the Swedish Left-Communist Party visiting our country, the delegation of the Syrian General Federation of Workers Labor Unions, the Chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Cyprus, and the new ambassador plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville). A meeting was held to forward gifts sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, to the Hwangju-up Cooperative Farm of Guard First Class. At the meeting pledges to Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted.

9 July: On the re-appointment of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal as Premier of the Mongolian People's Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to him. A joint news release on the visit of the delegation of the Swedish Left-Communist Party to our country (24 June-9 July).

10 July: On the 48th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, the national holiday of the Mongolian people, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to Mongolian party and government leaders.

11 July: Our country built the large stern trawler "Unp'asan," and launched it.

12 July: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations on the 60th birthday of Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree to award the title of hero of the republic to the late Comrade Kim Chong-t'ae. The Cabinet of the republic adopted decisions to redesignate the P'yongyang Electric Locomotive Factory as the Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Factory, and the Haeju Teachers College as the Kim Chong-t'ae Teachers College.

14 July: Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz of the Polish People's Republic sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and

cherished leader, on the Premier's re-election. The 1969 supplementary protocol for the execution of the cultural exchange between our country and Mongolia for 1968-1969 was signed.

15 July: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the delegation of the Friendship Society of All Peoples of the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville).

16 July: Our mass organizations sent joint letters to international democratic organizations and democratic mass organizations of the countries of the world denouncing the murder of Comrade Kim Chong-t'ae, the indomitable revolutionary fighter who was Chairman of the Seoul Municipal Committee of the United Revolutionary Party and the recipient of the international journalist award, by the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique.

19 July: Our mass organizations issued a joint statement on the month of solidarity with the Cuban people.

21 July: On the 17th anniversary of the 23 July revolution, the national holiday of the United Arab Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the United Arab Republic.

25 July: On the 16th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to Cuban party and government leaders. On the independence day of Liberia, he sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of Liberia. On the independence day of the Maldives Islands, he sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the Maldives Islands. P'yongyang City held a commemorative rally on the 16th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

26 July: The President of the Republic of Iraq sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the 11th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

28 July: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent reply telegrams to the telegrams sent from the President of the United Arab Republic and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Front on the occasion of the anti-American joint struggle month to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea.

29 July: Under the direction of Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the plenum of the Chagang-do Provincial Party Committee was held (until 30 July). Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent reply telegrams to the telegram sent from the President of the Republic of Guinea on the occasion of the anti-American joint struggle month to force the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea.

31 July: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of Dahomey on the ninth anniversary of the independence of Dahomey.

August

2 August: On the ninth anniversary of the independence of Nigeria, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the Republic of Nigeria. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement supporting the statement issued by the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front on the seventh anniversary of the signing of the protocols of the Geneva Conference of 1962.

3 August: The President of the United Arab Republic sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the 17th anniversary of the 23 July Revolution of the United Arab Republic.

4 August: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent reply telegrams to the telegram sent from the General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde on the occasion of the anti-American joint struggle month to force the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea.

5 August: A joint communique of the Korean Socialist Laboring Youth League and the Italian Communist Youth League was issued.

8 August: On the fourth anniversary of the independence of Singapore, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the Prime Minister of Singapore.

10 August: Comrade Kim Il-song, sent a reply telegram to the telegram sent by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of

State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on the occasion of the anti-American joint struggle month to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressors from South Korea.

11 August: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a reply telegram to the telegram sent by Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, on the occasion of the anti-American joint struggle month to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressors from South Korea.

13 August: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a reply telegram to the telegram sent by the Premier of the Syrian Arab Republic on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation War. Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed leader, sent telegrams of congratulations respectively to the Head of State of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) on the sixth anniversary of the August Revolution of the Congo, and to the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the independence day of Pakistan.

14 August: On the 24th anniversary of the 15 August holiday, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams to Soviet party and government leaders.

16 August: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations respectively to the President of the Republic of Gabon on the ninth anniversary of the independence of Gabon and to the President of Indonesia on the 24th anniversary of the declaration of Indonesian independence.

17 August: The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique, who perpetrated the forever unforgivable criminal act of once again murdering another of the South Korean patriots, Im Pyong-in.

19 August: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited builders of the chicken farm where Comrade Kim Yong-su works.

20 August: Conferences were held between the delegation of the Korean Workers Party and the delegation of the American Communist Party (until 21 August).

21 August: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited laborers in the motor vehicle transportation sector of P'yongyang City.

22 August: A joint communique was released concerning the visit of the delegation of the Korean Workers Party to Austria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party (16 August-22 August).

23 August: On the re-election of Comrade Nicolae Ceause-scu as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations. A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Lao Patriotic Front was issued.

26 August: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met respectively with the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Lebanon that was visiting our country and with the permanent representative of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations.

29 August: Comrade Kim Il-song sent reply telegrams to mass organizations of various countries which had previously sent telegrams or letters on the occasion of the anti-American joint struggle month to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist forces from South Korea and on the 16th anniversary of the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War.

30 August: Romanian party and government leaders sent reply telegrams to the telegrams of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the 25th anniversary of the independence of Romania. The Korean National Committee for Mathematics issued a statement denouncing the schemes of the reactionary Sato clique of Japan for rejecting entry into Japan for our delegation to attend the 13th conference of the International Mathematical Research Society.

31 August: An agreement between the government of the republic and the government of the Cuban Republic on the offer of economic and technical cooperation by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Cuban Republic.

September

1 September: On the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to Vietnamese party and government leaders. Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the delegation of the metal industry of the Cuban Republic that was visiting our country.

2 September: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the visiting delegation of the French Women's League.

3 September: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree to award the titles of Meritorious Actor and Meritorious Athlete to artists and athletes under the General Federation of the Korean Residents in Japan.

4 September: On the passing of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of condolence to party and government leaders of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, visited (6 September) the embassy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and expressed his condolences on the passing of Comrade Ho Chi Minh. The Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic adopted decisions to have a mourning period on the passing of Comrade Ho Chi Minh.

5 September: Diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level were established between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Central Africa.

6 September: On the establishment of the Revolution Command Council in Libya and the declaration of the Libyan Arab Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the Chairman of the Revolution Command Council. Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited factories and enterprises which had strongly upheld the party's economic policy and fulfilled in a model fashion the second quarter national economic plan.

7 September: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the Democratic Republic of Sudan's permanent representative to the United Nations.

8 September: On the 25th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to Bulgarian party and government leaders. P'yongyang City held a celebration rally to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

9 September: On the occasion of the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between our country and the Central African Republic, Comrade Kim

Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the Central African Republic.

10 September: A joint communique was released on the visit of the delegation of the American Communist Party to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (19 August-10 September).

11 September: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, replied to the questions raised by the delegation of the Finnish Democratic Youth League on behalf of the central organ of the Finnish Communist Party, Kansan Uutiset.

13 August: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met respectively the government delegation of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) and the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia.

17 September: On the inauguration of Abdallah al-Karshumi as Prime Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to him.

18 September: An international conference on the tasks of journalists of the world struggling against American imperialist aggression was held (until 24 September). Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, participated in the conference by delivering a congratulatory speech "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents Are Urged to Highly Uphold the Revolutionary Pen and to Sternly Condemn American Imperialism." The conference adopted the P'yongyang Declaration and resolutions.

20 September: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met respectively the new ambassador plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the new ambassador plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia.

21 September: On the ninth anniversary of the declaration of the Republic of Mali, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to Moussa Traore, Head of State of the Republic of Mali and President of the National Liberation Military Committee. Conferences between the delegation of the Korean Workers Party and the delegation of the visiting Reunion Communist Party were held.

25 September: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the delegation of the Reunion Communist Party. On the seventh anniversary of the revolution of the

Yemen Arab Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, sent a telegram of congratulations to the Chairman of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic.

27 September: Invited by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, the party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Nur-al-Din al-Atasi visited our country. Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, spoke at the airport and the welcome reception. With Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, attending, P'yongyang City held a mass rally (29 September) to welcome the party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic. Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, talked (29 September) with His Excellency, Nur-al-Din al-Atasi. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded (2 October) decorations and medals of the republic to the members of the party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Foreign Ministry of the Republic issued a statement denouncing the atrocious intriguing schemes of the American imperialists engaged in the further intensification of the aggressive war in Vietnam, and supporting the 20 September and 21 September statements of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

30 September: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent reply telegrams to the telegrams of congratulations sent by leaders of various countries on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Party and government leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria sent reply telegrams to the telegrams of congratulations sent to them by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the 25th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

October

2 October: A joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the Reunion Communist Party to our country (23 September-2 October) was released.

3 October: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the Decoration of National Flag, Class One to the P'yongyang Music College. A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Syrian Arab Republic was issued.

5 October: With Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, attending, the National Student Athletic Meeting in commemoration of Athletic Day was held. Participants

in the festival dedicated pledges to Marshal Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met our women's general team which participated in the Varena Summer International Women's Volley Ball Games and won first place.

6 October: On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to German party and government leaders.

7 October: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met respectively the education delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and social activists from the Dominican Republic. The delegation of the Spanish Communist Party and the new ambassador plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic arrived in our country.

8 October: On the seventh anniversary of the independence of Uganda, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulation to the President of Uganda. On the successful progress in the first underground nuclear test in China, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to party and government leaders of the People's Republic of China. The government of the republic issued a memorandum concerning the American imperialist use of the United Nations' 24th General Assembly as a tool for the implementation of its aggressive policy.

10 October: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the visiting delegation of the Spanish Communist Party (7-17 October). Conferences between the delegation of the Korean Workers Party and the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party were held (8-9 October). With Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, attending P'yongyang City held (13 October) a mass rally to welcome the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party. A joint communique of the Korean Workers Party and the Spanish Communist Party was issued (17 October). The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for further openly expanding the war against Laos.

11 October: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations respectively to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front on the 24th anniversary of the independence of Laos and to the President of Equatorial Guinea on the first anniversary of the independence of Equatorial Guinea.

12 October: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited those teams with excellent records in the National College Student Athletic Festival held in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Athletic Day.

13 October: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the new ambassador plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic. The plan for scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences for 1970-1971 was signed.

14 October: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of P'yongyang Music College, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the college. The Korea-United Arab Republic Friendship Society was formed.

15 October: The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement, maintaining that since at the 24th General Assembly of the United Nations the Korean question was being discussed and the socialist countries and many peace-loving Asian and African countries had presented a resolution calling for the participation of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the discussion, the concerned party, the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, should participate in the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations.

16 October: The Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of South Yemen sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the tenth anniversary of the 14 October Revolution of the people of South Yemen.

17 October: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree to award the title of Meritorious Athlete to champions of the 8 February athletic team of the Korean People's Army. The Young Friendship Football Games of the Socialist Countries were held in P'yongyang (17-26 October).

21 October: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, awarded the Ch'ollima honor prize to Ch'ollima work teams which made outstanding contributions to constantly intensifying the Ch'ollima work team movement. The conference of activists in the fishery sector on the east coast was held (19-21 October) to implement the instructions of our leader issued to the fishery sector. At the conference pledges dedicated to our leader were adopted.

22 October: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its founding, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met instructors, staff, and students of the P'yongyang Music College. He attended the musical performances in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of P'yongyang Music College.

23 October: Under the direct guidance of Marshal Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, a conference of detachment commanders and political workers of the Korean People's Army was held (23-27 October). Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited agencies, enterprises, and cooperative farms which had superbly executed the important river works.

24 October: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent a letter of congratulations to the P'yongyang Railway College on the tenth anniversary of its founding.

25 October: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the medals of the republic to young heroes and members of the South Vietnamese artillery corps who had annihilated the Yankees in South Vietnam.

27 October: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited hospital workers under the Ministry of Railways who upheld the party's public health policy and carried out in a model fashion preventive medicine work in order to protect and promote the health of the people. The Korea-Denmark Friendship Society was formed (P'yongyang).

28 October: Premier Chou En-lai sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the 24th anniversary of the independence of the Lao people. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the Ch'ongjin Mining Metal College on the tenth anniversary of its founding.

30 October: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the Hyesan Agricultural College on the tenth anniversary of its founding.

November

1 November: The Central Committee of the Korean Women's League issued a statement sternly denouncing the bestial massacre and barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique against the patriotic youths imprisoned at Tuduc prison in South Vietnam.

2 November: P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the letter relaying teams of athletes of all provinces and directly controlled cities, the Korean People's Army, and the Ministry of Social Security. P'yongyang City held a young students commemorative meeting on the 40th anniversary of the Kwangju Student Movement. At the meeting an appeal to South Korean young students was adopted. The Korean Central News Agency released news on the return to their homes of the South Korean fishermen who had intruded into the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic.

3 November: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the visiting party and government delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. With Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, attending the national athletic meeting was held (until 4 November). The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent letters of congratulations to all athletes. At the meeting, a pledge dedicated to Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, was adopted (3 November). An appeal to South Korean athletes was adopted (4 November). The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the Hamhung College of Mathematics on the tenth anniversary of its founding. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement resolutely denouncing the fact that because of the shameful schemes of the American imperialists at the 30 October session of the 24th General Assembly of the United Nations there was passed the resolution on the so-called "conditional invitation" that obstructed the participation of the delegation of the republic in the discussion of the Korean question. The third session of the permanent subcommittee on scientific and technical cooperation of the Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union was held (29 October-3 November).

4 November. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly appointed respectively the envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary of the republic to the Democratic Republic of Sudan and the envoy extraordinary an ambassador plenipotentiary to the Republic of Burundi. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree to award the

title of Meritorious Athlete of the republic to workers in the athletic sector.

5 November: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited workers in the athletic sector. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the Wonsan Fishery College on the tenth anniversary of its founding. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement sternly denouncing the barbaric bombing and bombarding by the American imperialists of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and supporting the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam denouncing the criminal acts of the American imperialists.

6 November: On the 52nd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to party and government leaders of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

8 November: On the 16th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State of Cambodia.

10 November: The Korea-Syria Friendship Society was formed (P'yongyang).

12 November: A protocol for scientific and technical cooperation and an agreement on trade and payment between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic were signed.

13 November: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited college instructors and staff who upheld the party's education policy and discharged in a model fashion their revolutionary duty. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the Sinuiju Light Industry College on the tenth anniversary of its founding. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement supporting the 6 November statement of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the 7 November statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. A protocol for mutual commodity delivery and payment between our country and Poland for 1970 was signed.

14 November: An agreement on mutual cooperation in radio and television broadcasting between our Broadcasting

Commission and Radio Vietnam of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was signed. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the title of Meritorious Actor of the republic to performers of the National Circus Theater. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the Republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the Huich'on Industrial College on the tenth anniversary of its founding.

15 November: Our mass organizations issued a joint statement supporting the anti-war struggle of the American people.

17 November: A plan for cooperation between our Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Public Health of the German Democratic Republic for 1969-1970 was signed.

18 November: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met respectively the new envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Hungary and the new envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary of the United Arab Republic. The delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party visited our country 18-28 November). Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, spoke at the airport and the welcoming reception. Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party (19 November). Talks between the delegation of the Korean Workers Party and the delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party were held (19 November). With Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, attending, P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party (25 November). A joint communique between the delegation of the Korean Workers Party and the delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party was issued (28 November).

19 November: The President of Maldives sent a reply telegram to the telegram of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Maldives. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the fact that on 17 November at the political committee of the 24th General Assembly of the United Nations the American imperialists forcefully passed once again the illegal resolution concerning the Korean question.

21 November: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the government economic delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam visiting our country. On the national holiday of Lebanon, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed

and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the Republic of Lebanon. At the conferences between the government economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government economic delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an agreement for the government of the republic to offer aid free of charge to Vietnam was signed. The 1970 protocol for commodity exchange and payment between the government of the republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed.

22 November: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the Ambassador to our country from the United Republic of Tanzania.

24 November: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the Sariwon Agricultural College on the tenth anniversary of its founding.

25 November: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the Republic sent a telegram of congratulations to instructors staff, and students of the Haeju Medical College on the tenth anniversary of its founding. A 1970 agreement on mutual commodity delivery and payment between our government and the government of the People's Republic of Albania was signed.

27 November: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations respectively to the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on the ninth anniversary of its founding, and to the President of Burundi on the third anniversary of its independence.

28 November: On the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent telegrams of congratulations to party and government leaders of Albania. Consular relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Singapore were established.

29 November: On the second anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of South Yemen, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram congratulations to the President of South Yemen. Conferences between the delegation of the government of the republic and the delegation of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam were held. The Foreign Ministry of the Republic issued a statement supporting the 22 November statement of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State of

Cambodia, denouncing the atrocious aggression and massacring barbaric acts of the American imperialists against the Cambodian people. A protocol for commodity exchange between our country and the United Arab Republic for 1970 was signed.

December

1 December: With Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party presiding, the expanded plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party was held (until 5 December). At the plenum Comrade Kim Il-song issued programmatic instructions (5 December). A decision concerning the convening of the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party was adopted (5 December). Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited factories and enterprises which had set models in fulfillment of the national economic plan for the third quarter. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly appointed our new envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic issued a statement denouncing the criminal barbaric acts of the American imperialists who are bestially oppressing and massacring the peaceful inhabitants of South Vietnam.

2 December: Comrade Kim Il-song met the visiting delegation of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

3 December: A joint communique of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam was issued.

6 December: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a wreath to express his condolences on the passing of Comrade K. Y. Voroshilov.

8 December: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, replied to the questions raised by the al-Anwar reporter of Lebanon who was visiting our country.

9 December: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree to award the National Flag Decoration, First Class, to the P'yongyang College of Fine Arts and the Wonsan Teachers' College.

10 December: On the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Upper Volta, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed

and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of Upper Volta.

12 December: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the Wonsan Teachers' College on the tenth anniversary of its founding. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly appointed the new envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zambia.

13 December: The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic issued a statement denouncing the criminal schemes of the reactionary Japanese authorities for unjustly arresting and detaining workers of the General Federation of Korean residents in Japan by fabricating an "espionage case."

15 December: Party and government leaders of Albania sent reply telegrams to the telegrams of congratulations sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, on the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Albania. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and researchers of the Marx-Lenin Institute on the tenth anniversary of its founding. The Korean-Sudanese Friendship Society was formed (P'yongyang). An agreement for commodity exchange and payment between our country and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia for 1970 was signed.

16 December: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the Republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the P'yongyang Drama and Movie College on the tenth anniversary of its founding. A protocol for commodity exchange and payment between our government and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1970 was signed.

17 December: Conferences between the delegation of the Korean Workers Party and the visiting delegation of the Italian Communist Party were held. The Korean-Burundi Friendship Society was formed (P'yongyang). An agreement for commodity exchange and payment between our country and Hungary for 1970 was signed. A long-term agreement and the 1970 protocol for mutual commodity delivery between our country and Cuba were signed.

19 December: On the ninth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnamese Front for National Liberation, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent congratulations to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the

republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the P'yongyang Mechanical Engineering College on the tenth anniversary of its founding.

20 December: On the tenth anniversary of the Day of Victory of Port Said by the heroic struggle of the people of the United Arab Republic, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent a telegram of congratulations to the President of the United Arab Republic. A ceremony to receive milk cows sent to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, from Prime Minister Fidel Castro of the revolutionary government of Cuba was held.

22 December: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, met the delegation of the Italian Communist Party that was visiting our country.

23 December. An agreement on mutual commodity delivery between our country and the German Democratic Republic for 1970 was signed.

25 December: A joint communique of the delegation of the Korean Workers Party and the delegation of the Italian Communist Party was issued. The Korean Central News Agency issued a statement in connection with the voluntary crossing of South Korean pilots into the northern half of the republic, denouncing the American imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for their shameless quibbling that the pilots "had changed their flight course by some coercion, or that it was against the "international custom and norm of behavior."

29 December: The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent a letter of congratulations to laborers, technicians, and office workers in the industrial construction office where Comrade Kim Yopson works for having made immortal contributions to the further fortification of the foundation of the self-sufficient national economy by building the long-range objects of industrial construction. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic sent a letter of congratulations to instructors, staff, and students of the P'yongyang Fine Arts College on the 20th anniversary of its founding. The title of Red Flag School was awarded to the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute.

30 December: Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, cited the construction office where Comrade Kim Yon-sop works for having set a model in the implementation of the party's construction policy. Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, sent gifts to the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute which had received the honor of the title of Red Flag School.

CALENDAR OF MAJOR INTERNATIONAL EVENTS
(January-December 1969)

January

1 January: The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the so-called "resolution" on the "Korean question" forcefully adopted by the American imperialists at the 23rd General Assembly of the United Nations. At the Jose Marti Plaza in Havana, a rally was held to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Cuban revolution. Our party and government delegation participated in the rally.

4 January: The entire text of the historic work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was carried in a three-part series in the Cambodian weekly, Realites Cambogiennes.

5 January: The External Liaison Committee of the Central Committee, the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation, issued a statement denouncing the adoption of the "resolution concerning the Korean question" at the United Nations General Assembly without the participation of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

8 January: The entire text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was carried in the Cambodian newspaper, Khmer Samakl.

9 January: The spokesman of the Lao Patriotic Front issued a statement strongly denouncing the fabrication of the so-called "resolution" concerning the "Korean question" at the United Nations without the participation of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

10 January: The entire text of the speech of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, delivered at the

20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Korean People's Army," was published in the Indian magazine, Contemporary.

11 January: The Arab International Labor Union issued a statement denouncing the fascist oppression of South Korean revolutionaries by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. The Chief Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee also issued a statement. At the Second Congress of the General Federation of the Iraqi Labor Unions a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea was adopted.

13 January: The entire text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, The Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, Africa, and Latin American People's Is Invincible," was carried in the Indonesian newspaper, Rajabasa Post.

15 January: At Yokosuka Port, Japan, more than 10,000 people composed of representatives of various democratic parties, mass organizations, and citizens held a mass rally and demonstrations in protest of the visit of the American imperialist aggressor forces nuclear powered submarine "Plunger."

18 January: At the capital of Sudan, Khartoum, an international conference was held to support the peoples of the Portuguese colonies, South Africa, Southwest Africa, and Rhodesia. The delegation from our Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the delegations of the fighting liberation struggle organizations of three continents and democratic organizations of many countries participated in the conference.

19 January: At the presidential "oath of inauguration" of Nixon, the ringleader of the war, workers and students of Washington and soldiers on active duty, all against the Vietnam War, rose up in a demonstration struggle demanding the ending of the aggressive war in Vietnam and rushed to the Capitol where the scoundrel, Nixon, was to deliver his "inauguration address."

20 January: The entire text of the speech of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, delivered at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Korean People's Army, "On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army," was carried in the Indian newspaper, Jetabni.

22 January: The entire text of the speech of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, delivered on

the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, "On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army," was carried in the Indian newspaper, Mohariti.

24 January: The entire text of the treatise of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, written on the first anniversary of the death of Che Guevara, The Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African, and Latin American People Is Invincible, was carried in the Ceylonese newspaper, Nation.

25 January: The Paris conference on Vietnam was opened. The second international conference to support the Arab people was held at Cairo, the capital of the United Arab Republic. The conference expressed its firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people and adopted an appeal for supporting and encouraging the fighting Arab people.

26 January: The work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was carried in the Indonesian newspaper, Warta Berita.

27 January: The first part of the report of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence of Our People and the Powerful Weapon for Socialist and Communist Construction, was carried in the Indian newspaper, Jowara.

29 January: The entire text of the report of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, to the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers Party was carried in the Ceylonese newspaper, Times of Ceylon.

February

1 February: The entire text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was carried in the Indonesian weekly paper, Warta Berita Minggu.

2 February: A detailed resume of the treatise, Let Us More Thoroughly Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-determination, Self-sufficiency, and Self-defense in All Fields of State Activity, authored by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader was carried in the Indian magazine, Ardigo Jatna.

3 February: The entire text of the treatise, The Great Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African, and Latin American

People Is Invincible, authored by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, was carried in the South Yemen newspaper, 14 October, and the Sudanese newspaper, Telegraph.

8 February: The entire text of the speech of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, delivered at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Korean People's Army, "On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army," was carried respectively in the United Arab Republic newspaper, Akhbar al-Yawm, and in the Indian newspapers, Saera and Evening View. The 12th Congress of the Italian Communist Party was held. The Congress expressed strong solidarity with the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots courageously fighting against the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

12 February: A ceremony on the forwarding of the gifts of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, to the President of South Yemen was grandly held as a state activity at the capital of South Yemen, Aden.

14 February: The 23rd Congress of the Danish Communist Party was held. The Congress adopted a statement denouncing the fascist oppression of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

15 February: The Algerian National Liberation Party established 17-24 February as a solidarity week with the Korean people fighting against imperialism and for the unification of Korea. The bureau conference of the International Jurist Society was held. At the perpetration of the murdering barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, the conference adopted an emergency appeal to jurists and peace-loving people of the whole world.

18 February: Under the co-sponsorship of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Korea and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Germany, a scientific debate to "expose the expansionist policy of Japanese militarism and West German militarism against Asia" was held in Berlin.

20 February: The Cambodian newspaper, Khmer Samakki, carried an editorial on the successful implementation of the rural technological revolution along the path charted by the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, in Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question.

21 February: The Secretariat of the Pan-African Youth Movement issued a statement expressing solidarity with South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, and denouncing the massacring barbaric acts of the American imperialists.

23 February: The entire text of the treatise authored by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, The Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African, and Latin American People Is Invincible, was carried in the Lebanese newspaper, al-Yawm. The delegation of the Venezuelan Left-wing Revolutionary Movement, stationed in Havana, issued a statement sternly denouncing the bestial suppression of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

24 February: On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the publication of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, meetings were held in several parts of Cuba. At the meetings the legitimacy and viability of the theses were introduced and explained.

25 February: The Afro-Asian Solidary Committee of India and the National Committee for the Defense of Peace of India issued a joint statement expressing their total support of the struggle of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and strongly denouncing the fascist suppression of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

26 February: The entire text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was published in the Pakistani newspaper Nawa-i-Waqt, and its resume was carried in the Pakistani newspapers, Kohistan and The Pakistan Times. The secretariat of the International Teachers Trade Unions and the General Council of Japanese Labor Unions respectively issued statements denouncing the fascist barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean revolutionaries and patriots. The Executive Committee of the International Students League, meeting at Varna, Bulgaria, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for denouncing the criminal suppressive schemes of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique and actively supporting and aiding their anti-American national salvation struggle.

27 February: The entire text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was carried in the Indian newspaper, Daily Tarjiman. In Bucharest, Romania a student rally was held to express solidarity with South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and to denounce the fascist oppression

of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. Several thousand workers in the capital of Italy, Rome, staged strong anti-American demonstrations to protest the visit of Nixon, the warmonger. The Soviet Women's Committee issued a statement, denouncing the suppressive barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

28 February: The Ceylonese Communist Party issued a statement denouncing the oppressive barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique against South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and demanding the annulment of the atrocious "penalties" imposed on them. More than 5,000 students in Paris, the capital of France, demonstrated by shouting anti-American slogans in protest to the visit of Nixon, the warmonger, to France.

March

2 March: The Burmese-Korean Friendship Society and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Burma issued a joint statement strongly protesting and denouncing the fascist barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean revolutionaries and patriots. The Czechoslovakian Women's Council issued a statement denouncing the oppressive acts of the enemies against South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

3 March: In support of the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, the Red Cross Society of the Congo (Brazzaville) issued a denunciation of such oppressive schemes of the enemies.

5 March: The full text of the first part of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, "The Role and Duty of the County" in Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was carried in the Syrian newspaper, Nidal Palahin. The Pakistani newspaper, Kohistan, also carried a synopsis of this work using almost a full page. The Tanzanian newspaper, Umhunakaji, carried the full text of this work. The Czechoslovakian newspaper, Jeneljelski Noviny and the Indian newspaper, Daily Savera [phonetic], respectively carried articles to introduce this work. In the capital of Algeria a research and discussion meeting on this work was held.

7 March: The full text of the immortal work of Comrade Kim Il-song, The Great Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African, and Latin American People Is Invincible, was carried

in the Iraqi newspaper, al-Saura, and in the Lebanese newspaper, al-Muharrir. The Cambodian government issued a statement denouncing the criminal aggressive scheme of the American imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique against Cambodia.

10 March: The historic work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence of the Korean People and the Powerful Weapon of Socialist and Communist Construction, was carried in the theoretical organ of the British Communist Party, Marxism Today.

11 March: More than ten million French workers went on a general strike demanding higher wages. Shouting such slogans as "Overthrow de Gaulle," and "Raise Our Wages," workers demonstrated in such major cities of France as Paris, Bordeaux, and Lyon.

The General Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation announced the results of the 22 February to 4 March spring offensive. During this period, the Armed Forces of the National Liberation Front killed, wounded, or took prisoner about 45,000 of the enemy, including more than 24,000 of the American imperialist aggressor forces and 2,000 of the armed forces of the dependent nations. The front destroyed 470 aircraft of various types, 1,700 military vehicles including 500 armored cars, and 250 artillery pieces; they burnt 100 ammunition dumps and fuel storage depots, destroyed 115 vessels, and blew up 35 bridges.

13 March: The Pan-African Federation of Labor Unions issued a statement supporting the just struggle of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, and denouncing this bestial suppression by their enemies.

14 March: The full text of the treatise of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist, Anti-American Struggle, was carried in the Cambodian newspaper, Ponlu Yutthethor. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the scheme of the American imperialist aggressor forces forcefully occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet forces to stage large-scale "joint task force maneuvers." The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Japan issued a statement denouncing the war exercise the so-called "Focus Retina," staged by the American imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea.

15 March: Representatives of such democratic mass organizations of Japan as the General Council of Japanese Labor

Unions, the Japanese Committee for Peace, the Society for Freedom and Civil Rights, the Free Jurist Society, and the Japanese-Vietnamese Friendship Society, and other individuals held a press conference in Tokyo and jointly issued an appeal for protest of the suppression of South Korean patriots fighting for the self-determining independence of the fatherland. The Youth Organization for the National Liberation Movement of the Congo (Brazzaville) issued a statement denouncing the fascist barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean revolutionaries and patriots. The Central Committee of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation issued a statement denouncing the provocations of the American imperialists for a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

16 March: Mass rallies participated in by more than 500,000 people were held in 75 areas throughout Japan to crush the aggressive U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty," to regain Okinawa, to promote a united front, to guarantee the joint spring struggle, and to carry out the democratization of colleges.

17 March: The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Algeria issued a letter denouncing the fascist massacring barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean revolutionaries and expressing strong solidarity with the South Korean people.

18 March: The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front issued a statement denouncing the extremely provocative war exercise of the American imperialists in South Korea.

19 March: The full text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was carried in the Iraqi newspaper, Bagdad Observer.

20 March: The Public Information Office of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands issued a statement denouncing the fascist barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean revolutionaries and patriots. The South African People's Conference issued a statement supporting the just struggle of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and denouncing the bestial suppression of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the American imperialists and their lackeys. The emergency congress of the General Council of Japanese Labor Unions unanimously adopted a resolution to protest the provocations of the American imperialists for a new war in Korea and to defend democratic rights of the Korean residents in Japan. The Ceylonese Socialist Women's Society issued a statement supporting the just struggle of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and denouncing the

fascist suppressive barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the puppet clique.

21 March: The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Poland issued a statement, denouncing the suppressive barbaric acts of the American imperialists and the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique against South Korean revolutionaries and patriots. The Secretariat of the International Students League issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for staging the provocative so-called joint U.S.-Korean strategic task force maneuvers.

23 March: The weekly organ of the Cuban revolutionary forces, Bel de Olivo, carried an editorial to introduce the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question.

24 March: The Executive Bureau of the Organization for the Solidarity of Tri-Continental People issued a statement denouncing the aggressive schemes perpetrated by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against the northern half of the republic.

28 March: A national delegation conference of persons representing all fields in Japan met to strengthen and develop the movement for realizing personal freedom of travel and economic-cultural exchange into a movement of the whole nation. The conference adopted letters and resolutions.

29 March: The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee issued a statement denouncing the fact that with the active support and aid of the American imperialists the Israeli aggressors were more openly pursuing aggressive schemes against the Arab nations.

April

1 April: The Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held (until 24 April). The Congress elected a new leadership.

2 April: The International Journalist League issued a statement denouncing the provocative military exercise carried out by the American imperialists in South Korea.

10 April: The full text of the brilliant work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, Concerning Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, was carried in the Pakistani newspaper, Daily News.

15 April: The full text of the report of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence of the Korean People and the Powerful Weapon for Socialist and Communist Construction, was carried in the Lebanese newspaper, al-Yawm.

16 April: The First Congress of the International Agricultural, Forestry, and Cultivation Workers Trade Unions held in Budapest adopted a general resolution expressing solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people and agricultural laborers to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea and to unify the fatherland.

17 April: More than 3 million Japanese workers waged the joint spring offensive.

18 April: The full text of the report of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the republic, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence of the Korean People and the Powerful Weapon for Socialist Construction, was carried in the Tanzanian newspaper, Nkurmo. A photographic exhibition on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held.

19 April: The 27th Congress of the British Communist Youth League was held. At the Congress the chief delegate of our Socialist Laboring Youth League delivered a speech. The Congress adopted a statement concerning the Korean question.

22 April: The Executive Committee of the Central Committee, the Japan Communist Party, issued a statement denouncing the provocative schemes of the American imperialists in Korea.

24 April: To mark the 37th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, the Cuban revolutionary forces held a commemorative rally.

26 April: The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement supporting the statement of our government denouncing the intrusion of the American imperialist spy plane.

28 April: The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist schemes of military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The African Youth

Movement issued a statement supporting the statement of our government denouncing the intrusion of the American imperialist spy plane.

29 April: The Central Committee of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation issued a statement denouncing the military provocations and war menace of the American imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for having sent a reconnaissance plane to intrude into the territorial airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

30 April: The joint meeting of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidary Committee, the National Council of the United Arab Republic for the Defense of Peace, and African national liberation movements, held in Cairo to denounce the American imperialist scheme to provoke a new war in Korea, issued a statement denouncing the frenzied row of the American imperialists attempting to provoke a new aggressive war in Korea. The Third Congress of the Congolese (Brazzaville) and adopted a "resolution concerning the recent Korean situation" that denounced the aggressive schemes of the American imperialists against the Korean people. The Fourth Congress of the National Students League of Syria adopted a statement concerning the Korean question that denounced the serious schemes of provocation of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and also denounced their barbaric suppression of South Korean revolutionaries and patriots. The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba issued a statement denouncing the criminal schemes of the American imperialists for military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

May

2 May: The Sixth Congress of the Youth League of the African People's League of Tanganyika adopted a resolution on the Korean question expressing solidarity with the self-defensive measure of the warriors of the heroic Korean People's Army who shot down the American imperialist spy plane.

6 May: The Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Organization of the Tri-continental People adopted a statement denouncing the schemes of the American imperialists to provoke a new war against the Korean people.

8 May: At the 16th full session of the Paris Conference on Vietnam, the South Vietnam Front for National

Liberation issued a ten-point document containing the principles and contents of the general solution to the problem of restoring peace in South Vietnam. The Latin American Citizen League in Cuba issued a statement denouncing the serious new schemes of the American imperialists for military provocation against the Korean people.

9 May: The work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was published in a single-volume in Indonesia.

12 May: A ceremony on the forwarding of the gifts offered free of charge by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Syria was grandly held in Syria.

13 May: The National Council of the United Arab Republic for the Defense of Peace issued a statement denouncing the schemes of the American imperialists to provoke a new war in Korea.

21 May: The Central Committee of the Canadian Communist Party issued a statement denouncing the schemes of the American imperialists to provoke a new war in Korea.

24 May: The work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, "On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," was carried in the United Arab Republic newspaper, Egyptian Journal.

June

2 June: The work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was published in a single-volume form by the Sain Publishing Company of Burma. The full text of the second part of the Thesis, the "Rural Cultural Revolution," in the "Basic Task of Socialist Rural Construction," was carried in the South Yemen newspaper, 14 October.

4 June: The 13th plenum of the Military Athletic Committee of the Socialist Nations, held in Ulan Bator, adopted a resolution denouncing the aggressive schemes of the American imperialists against our country and expressing solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland.

5 June: The Soviet Jurist Society issued a statement protesting the suppressive measures of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean patriots.

6 June: In the liberated areas of South Vietnam the conference of the national delegations of South Vietnam was held (6-8 June) to establish the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and to elect its advisory board. The conference ratified members of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and the first session of the Provisional Revolutionary Government adopted the government's program of action. The 68th general meeting of the International Olympic Committee held in Warsaw decided to refer to our team as the olympic team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

14 June: In Helsinki the World Women's Conference and the Sixth Congress of the International Women's League were held. The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea participated in them. The Korean Women's League was elected as a member of the council and bureau of the International Women's League.

15 June: The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the daily intensifying suppressive schemes of the reactionary Japanese authorities against Korean citizens in Japan.

16 June: The full text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Concerning Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Revolution, was carried in the Pakistani newspaper, Tamir.

17 June: The work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, was carried in the United Arab Republic newspaper, al-Jumhuriyah.

18 June: The Secretariat of the World Trade Unions issued a statement on the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea.

21 June: The full text of the first part of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, was carried in the Lebanese newspaper, al-Muharrir. The World Conference against the Threat of A New War and for Peace was held in Berlin. The plenum of the World Peace Council adopted an appeal fully supporting the just stand of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

23 June: On the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, many mass organizations, including the Cuban Organization for Solidarity with Korea, issued a joint statement.

25 June: On the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the American imperialists aggressor forces to withdraw from South Korea, the Hungarian Communist Youth League and the Patriotic Front jointly held a rally of solidarity at an electric insulation material and vinyl factory in Pachikiswikunju [Kiskunfelegyhaza?]. The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union issued a statement strongly supporting the just struggle of the Korean people to force the American imperialists out of South Korea and to unify the fatherland.

26 June: On the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, the Secretariat of the International Students League issued a statement demanding the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea.

28 June: The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union issued a statement strongly demanding that the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique immediately suspend their suppression of South Korean patriots.

July

1 July: The full text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, was carried in the Indonesian weekly newspaper, Al Litiya Minggu.

3 July: On the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of South Vietnam and the South Vietnamese Committee for the Defense of Peace issued a joint statement supporting the struggle of the Korean people and denouncing the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their frenzied war provocation.

4 July: On the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, the Permanent

Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee issued an appeal for expressing strong solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people and marking the month of the joint struggle by utilizing all means of propaganda and actively supporting and aiding the struggle.

8 July: On the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, the United Arab Republic Jurist Society issued a statement expressing total solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people.

9 July: In Havana the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Student Organization issued a statement actively supporting and aiding the just struggle of the Korean people to unify their fatherland.

10 July: 1.65 million Japanese workers carried out strikes and demonstrations to demand the abrogation of the criminal U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, the return of Okinawa, and higher wages. The General Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation announced the results of battles in the first half of the year: 330,000 enemy casualties and prisoners, including 15,000 American imperialist and dependent forces, and 3,950 aircraft shot down or destroyed.

12 July: The treatise of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, The Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African, and Latin American People Is Invincible, was published in single-volume form in Syria. The full text of the third part of the report of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "Concerning the Strengthening of the Anti-imperialist, anti-American Struggle, the Crushing of American Imperialism, the Unification of the Fatherland, and the Defense of World Peace," was carried in the Lebanese magazine, Kul Shay'.

14 July: A ceremony to forward gifts from Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, to President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania was grandly held in the capital of Mauritania, Nouakchott.

17 July: The Secretariat of the International Journalist League issued a statement sternly denouncing the American imperialists and their lackeys for having murdered an ardent patriot and revolutionary, Comrade Kim Chong-t'ae.

18 July: The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization issued an appeal for further

strengthening support to and solidarity with the Cuban revolution on the occasion of 26 July, the 16th anniversary of the raid on the Moncada barracks, a date which showed the dawn of victory for the Cuban people.

21 July: The work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, was published in single-volume form in Japan.

23 July: On the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, the Zambian African People's League issued a statement expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people.

24 July: On the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, the Political Officers School under the Cuban Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces held a mass rally for solidarity with the Korean people.

25 July: On the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, the Executive Committee of the Ceylonese People's Committee for Friendship with Korea issued a statement.

26 July: Workers, peasants, young students, and the masses, of the Philippines staged strong anti-American demonstrations against the aggressive tour of Nixon, the American imperialist warmonger.

30 July: The 15th World Council against Nuclear Bombs was held in Tokyo. The congratulatory telegram sent to the Council by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, was announced to the enthusiastic applause of all the participants.

31 July: Citizens of New Dehli, India, staged strong anti-American demonstrations against the tour of Nixon, the warmonger. Demonstrators threw a bomb at Nixon's "press man," and burnt Nixon in effigy.

August

1 August: The Chilean Socialist Party issued an appeal for actively supporting the just struggle of South Korean patriots courageously fighting the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

2 August: On the occasion of the month of the anti-American joint struggle to force the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea, the American Residents Society in Cuba issued a statement to the American people and denounced the aggressive provocation of the American imperialists against the Korean people.

15 August: With a mandate from their respective governments, permanent representatives of socialist countries and many Afro-Asian nations sent a joint letter to U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations, demanding the inclusion in the agenda of the 24th United Nations General Assembly of the issue of withdrawing the American imperialist aggressor forces forcefully occupying South Korea.

19 August: The detailed resume of the reply of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, to the Director of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington was carried in the South Yemen newspaper, al-Thawri.

20 August: During the two-month rainy season (June and July) the Pathet Lao forces carried out 294 attacks, killed 3,500 of the enemy, shot down 17 planes of the American imperialist aggressor forces, captured 662 weapons, and destroyed large quantities of military supplies.

22 August: More than 5,000 San Franciscans from all walks of life staged demonstrations against the conference for provoking a new war held between the Nixon clique and the South Korean puppet clique in San Francisco. Breaking through the military and police cordons, in the plaza in front of the building where the conference was in progress the demonstrating masses burnt American banners stained with the blood of aggression.

23 August: International trade unions of workers in chemical fiber and related sectors sent letters to members of trade unions in each country to appeal for support of the struggle of the Korean people and workers to force the withdrawal of the American imperialists and to unify the fatherland. Twenty-five Pakistani parties and mass organizations, led by the Pakistani-Korea Friendship Society, issued a joint statement denouncing the American imperialists for aggravating the tension in Korea.

27 August: To demand their rights for livelihood and democracy, 2.4 million Argentine workers went on a general strike in spite of the fascist suppression of the pro-American dictatorial regime. Students and intellectuals also participated in the workers' struggle. Workers, together with attending protesting mass rallies, staged demonstrations.

September

4 September: On the death of Head of State Ho Chi Minh, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party issued an appeal to all party cadres, party members, combatants and people, and overseas Vietnamese. In Ellsville, Alabama, in the United States, black residents staged mass demonstrations against racial discrimination. Demonstrators destroyed and burnt 33 shops and enterprises. Blacks in Hartford, Connecticut, continued their stubborn struggle for the fourth day; they raided a fire station guarded by policemen, and destroyed 67 stores and enterprises. In Harlem, the black residential area in New York, blacks also fought bravely in confrontation with policemen.

5 September: Democratic parties and mass organizations in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, including the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan-Korea Society, and the New Japanese Women's Association, once again dispatched their delegation to Tokyo to strongly demand that the reactionary Japanese government authorities and the Japanese Red Cross Society resume the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

9 September: The full text of the report of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence of the Korean People and the Powerful Weapon for Socialist and Communist Construction, was carried respectively in the Congolese newspaper, Brazzaville, and in the Ceylonese newspaper, Sun.

11 September: A detailed synopsis of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, was carried in the Pakistani newspaper, Kohistan.

17 September: In the discussion of the agenda at the general committee session of the 24th United Nations General Assembly, delegations from Socialist countries and Afro-Asian nations denounced the overlooking of their demand for withdrawing the American imperialist aggressor forces from Korea and the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and the brazen American imperialist scheme to include these issues in a single item on the agenda, the so-called "Korean question."

19 September: A summary of the speech delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song, of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and the labor movement, was carried in the organ of the Cuban Communist Party, Granma.

The 22nd Congress of the Swedish Left-Communist Party was held in Stockholm (19-21 September). The delegation of the Korean Workers Party participated in the Congress.

21 September: In the Harlem area of New York, the United States, tens of thousands of blacks participated in the Afro-American day march held for the first time in the United States. The participants in the march denounced the racial discrimination of American imperialism and strongly demanded the guarantee of true freedom and equality for blacks.

25 September: The work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, was carried in the Tanzanian newspaper, Nkurmo.

30 September: The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization issued a statement regarding the international week of solidarity with the Asian people.

October

1 October: The 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China was held in Peking. Our party and government delegation participated in it.

3 October: A conference between Comrade Ch'oe Yong-kon, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee, the Korean Workers Party, Secretary of the Party Central Committee, and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Chou En-lai, member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Premier of the State Council of Ministers, was held.

4 October: The Pan-African Youth Movement issued a statement supporting the just struggle of the South Korean people and young students.

6 October: The resume of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, The Current Situation and the Tasks of Our Party, was carried in the Pakistani newspaper, Tamir. The 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the German Democratic Republic was observed in Berlin.

10 October: The political program of the government of the republic, announced by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, was carried respectively in the Nepalese

newspaper, Rising Nepal and in the Ceylonese newspaper, Lanka-dipa.

15 October: Citizens of London and Paris staged protest demonstrations to denounce the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam. In various parts of the United States the largest anti-war demonstrations in history broke out. Everywhere demonstrators attacked reactionary agencies and waged bloody battles with the military and the police. American college students in Rome and Austria staged solidarity demonstrations to support the American people who had risen to the nation-wide struggle against the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam. More than 50,000 citizens of Washington closed in with torchlights on the White House, the den of the ringleader of the American imperialist war, in protest to the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam. The Foreign Ministry of the South Vietnam Republic issued a statement in support of the memorandum of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, dated 8 October.

16 October: The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement protesting the American imperialists for dragging the "Korean question" into the United Nations.

19 October: The Ceylonese Young Writers League issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist scheme to let the Korean question be discussed at the United Nations.

20 October: The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for frenziedly attempting to obstruct the participation of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations.

21 October: In about 750 places throughout Japan one million of the Japanese masses staged a mass united action, shouting slogans on the abrogation of the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty," the immediate and unconditional return of Okinawa, and the opposition to the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam.

24 October: The government of the People's Republic of South Yemen severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

27 October: Under a big headline: "Korea Produces a 20th Century Hero," the Biography of Kim Il-song, Part I, the New York Times of the United States, respectfully carried the

portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and an article covering almost a whole page to introduce the English edition of the Biography of Kim Il-song, Part I. The article revealed the contents of Parts II and III to be published soon.

28 October: In China an American imperialist un-manned high-flying reconnaissance plane was shot down. Such socialist countries as Bulgaria, the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and such Afro-Asian nations as Algeria, Cambodia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Iraq, Mali, South Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Zambia, and the United Arab Republic strongly demanded the unconditional invitation of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in the discussion concerning the problem of Korea. Fifty-five Ceylonese parties and mass organizations issued a joint statement protesting denouncing the American imperialist scheme to illegally discuss once again the "Korean question" at the United Nations.

November

1 November: The resume of the speech of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, delivered at the Anti-American World Journalist Conference, was carried in the Iraqi newspaper, al-Nur.

2 November: The full text of the answers of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, given to the questions raised by the general manager of the United Arab Republic publishing company, Dar-al-Tahrid, was carried in the South Yemen newspaper, 14 October.

3 November: The London Times of Great Britain respectfully carried the portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, and an article introducing the Biography of Kim Il-song, Part I.

6 November: The 52nd anniversary celebration of the October Socialist Revolution was held in Moscow.

8 November: The full text of answers of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, to the questions raised by the delegation of the Finnish Democratic Youth League on behalf of the central organ of the Finnish Communist Party, Kansan Uutiset, was carried in the South Yemen newspaper, Saut al-Ummal. The full text of the historic speech of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader. "Concerning Further Developing The Taean Work System," was carried in the Congolese (Brazzaville) newspaper, Brazzaville.

9 November: The full text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Concerning Further Developing the Taean Work System, was carried respectively in Ceylonese newspapers, Daily Mirror and Di Bassa.

11 November: The resume of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Concerning Further Developing the Taean Work System, was carried in the Equatorial Guinean newspaper, Ebano. At the Political Committee of the 24th United National General Assembly, 18 socialist and Afro-Asian countries presented a resolution to terminate the discussion of the "Korean question" at the United Nations.

12 November: Many Western capitalist publications, led by the Swedish newspaper, Degens Nyheter, respectfully carried the portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, along with articles to introduce his biography, the Biography of Kim Il-song, Part I.

13 November: The Second Congress of the Congolese (Brazzaville) Revolutionary Women's League (13-15 November), adopted a resolution to support the just struggle of the Korean people.

15 November: The full text of the answers of Comrade Kim Il-song to the questions raised by the delegation of the Finnish Democratic Youth League on behalf of the central organ of the Finnish Communist Party, Kansan Uutiset, was carried in the Burmese semi-monthly, Pwinlin. Citizens of Washington, the United States, staged strong demonstrations to demand the immediate ending of the war in Vietnam and the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressor forces. In 47 cities in France the struggle was waged against the aggressive war in Vietnam. About 20,000 citizens in Denmark staged strong protest demonstrations against the aggression in Vietnam in front of the American Embassy. More than 2,000 citizens in Stockholm, Sweden, staged mass torchlight marches and mass rallies, opposing the American imperialist aggression in Vietnam and expressing solidarity with the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

16 November: In Great Britain workers demonstrated to express solidarity with the anti-American national salvation resistance of the Vietnamese people.

17 November: The Libyan government abrogated subservient agreements with Anglo-American monopolies.

19 November: The Ceylonese Journalist Society issued a statement sternly denouncing the American imperialists for

having forced the discussion of the "Korean question" at the United Nations.

22 November: Under the big headline: The Hero of the 20th Century Korean Produced; the Biography of Kim Il-song, Part I, Japanese English newspapers, Japan Times, Yomiuri, and Mainichi Shinbun respectfully carried his portrait and an article announcing that his English-edition biography, Part I, would be published. The congratulatory speech of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, delivered at the Anti-American World Journalist Conference, "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continent Are Urged To Raise Their Revolutionary Pen to Sternly Denounce American Imperialism," was published in single-volume form by Sesoem Dy publishing firm in Indonesia. The full text of the congratulatory speech was carried in the Ceylon Sun, the Indonesian [sic] newspaper, Daily Savera [phonetic], and in the Tanzanian newspaper, Nkurmo.

24 November: Chinese newspapers denounced the American imperialists for having made a row over their war exercise. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the adoption of the illegal "resolution" on the "Korean question" at the Political Committee session of the 24th United Nations General Assembly. The spokesman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the massive massacring barbaric acts of the American imperialists at Songmi, South Vietnam. The Zambian African People's League mission and the South African People's Congress mission in Algeria issued a joint statement denouncing the illegal "resolution" on the "Korean question" passed once against by the American imperialists the Political Committee of the 24th United Nations General Assembly.

25 November: The answers of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding revolutionary leader, to the questions raised by a news reporter of the Lebanese newspaper, al-Anwar, were carried in the Syrian newspaper, al-Thawri. At the general committee of the 24th United Nations General Assembly, delegations of such socialist countries as the Soviet Union, Cuban, and Mongolia and the delegations of newly independent countries denounced the American imperialist scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea.

27 November: The full text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Concerning Further Developing the Tae'an Work System, was carried in the Burmese magazine, Mowai. The Soviet Union-Sudanese joint communique pointed out that the necessary condition for the solution of the unification of Korea is the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea. In support of the statement of our Foreign Ministry denouncing the forceful adoption of the illegal

"resolution" on the "Korean question" at the Political Committee of the 24th United Nations General Assembly, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the South Vietnam Republic issued a statement. The delegation of the Southwest African People's Organization in Algeria issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for once again illegally and forcefully passing the "resolution" on the so-called "Korean question" at the 24th United Nations General Assembly.

30 November: The full text of the answers of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, to the questions raised by the delegation of the Finnish Democratic Youth League on behalf of the central organ of the Finnish Communist Party, Kansan Uutiset, was carried in American, Cambodian, Ceylonese and Indonesian newspapers.

December

1 December: The full text of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle, was carried in the Congolese newspaper, Brazzaville. The work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, On Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Revolution, was published in single-volume form by the Ceylonese-Korean Friendship Society. The resume of this work was carried in the Pakistani newspaper, Paigham.

10 December: The full text of the answers of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, to the questions raised by the Iraqi press was carried in the Indian newspaper, Imal Parot.

11 December: The spokesman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front issued a statement strongly denouncing the "resolution" on the so-called "Korean question" forcefully adopted at the United Nations under duress from American imperialism.

12 December: Ceylonese political parties and mass organizations strongly denounced the debate on the "Korean question" at the United Nations under duress from the American imperialists.

18 December: The summary of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, was carried respectively in the Indian magazine, Socialist Congressman, and the Pakistani newspaper, Paigham.

19 December: The full text of the treatise authored by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle, was published in single-volume form by the Ceylonese newspaper, Zanatana. The resume of the treatise was carried in the Syrian magazine, al-Talia.

20 December: The work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle, was published in single-volume form by the Portuguese National Liberation Front mission in Algeria. The resume of this treatise was carried in the South Yemen newspaper, The Voice of the Worker.

21 December: The Fifth Summit Conference of Arab Leaders to further strengthen the unity of the Arab nations in the struggle against the American imperialists and the Israeli aggressors was held in Rabat.

22 December: The full text of the first part of the report of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, at the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers Party, "On the International Situation and Several Problems Posed in the International Communist Movement," in The Current Situation and the Tasks of Our Party, was carried in the Argentine magazine, Teoria y politica. The political program of the government of the republic, announced by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, was published in a single-volume form by the Cuban Books Institute. The second part of the work of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist "Problems Concerning the Commodity Form of the Means of Production and the Utilization of the Law of Value in Socialist Society," in On Several Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy, was carried in the Syrian newspaper, al-Ba'th.

24 December: The full text of the answers of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, to the questions raised by the delegation of the Finnish Democratic Youth League on behalf of the central organ of the Finnish Communist Party, Kansan Uutiset, was carried in the Ceylonese newspaper, Lankadipa.

25 December: The report of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, at the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers Party, The Current Situation and the Tasks of Our Party, was carried in the organ of the Black Panther Party of the American blacks, the Black Panther.

27 December: In the elections for the House of Representatives in Japan, the Japan Communist Party successfully increased its seats from four to 14 seats.

30 December: The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party published theses on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

POLITICAL (Excerpts)

Nations With Diplomatic Relations Established With Our Country

<u>Name of country</u>	<u>Date relations established</u>
The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics	12 October 1948
Mongolian People's Republic	15 October 1948
Polish People's Republic	16 October 1948
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	21 October 1948
Socialist Republic of Romania	3 November 1948
Hungarian People's Republic	11 November 1948
People's Republic of Bulgaria	29 November 1948
People's Republic of Albania	17 May 1949
People's Republic of China	6 October 1949
German Democratic Republic	7 November 1949
Democratic Republic of Vietnam	31 January 1950
Republic of Cuba	29 August 1960
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	25 September 1958
Republic of Guinea	8 October 1958
Republic of Mali	31 October 1960
Yemen Arab Republic	9 March 1963
United Arab Republic	24 March 1963
Republic of Indonesia	16 April 1964
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	12 November 1964
Kingdom of Cambodia	20 December 1964
People's Republic of the Congo	24 December 1964
Republic of Ghana	28 December 1964

<u>Name of country</u>	<u>Date relations established</u>
United Republic of Tanzania	13 January 1965
Syrian Arab Republic	25 July 1966
Republic of Burundi	11 March 1967
Somali Republic	12 April 1967
Republic of Iraq	30 January 1968
People's Republic of South Yemen	3 February 1968
Republic of Equatorial Guinea	30 January 1969
Republic of Zambia	12 April 1969
Republic of Chad	8 May 1969
Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam	12 June 1969
Democratic Republic of Sudan	21 June 1969
Central African Republic	5 September 1969

Nations With Consular Relations Established With Our Country

<u>Name of country</u>	<u>Date relations established</u>
Union of Burma	15 May 1961
Republic of India	1 March 1962
Ceylon	25 January 1964
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	14 January 1968
Republic of Nepal	10 July 1969
Republic of Singapore	28 November 1969

Nations With Trade Relations Established With Our Country

<u>Name of country</u>	<u>Date relations established</u>
Republic of Austria	23 November 1960
Republic of Finland	30 July 1964
French Republic	12 April 1967
Republic of Singapore	13 May 1967
Republic of Lebanon	15 September 1967
State of Kuwait	17 September 1967

MILITARY (Excerpts)

The Conference of Detachment Commanders and Political Officers of the Korean People's Army Troops

Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the heroic Korean People's Army and the great revolutionary leader, prepared the conference of detachment commanders and political officers of the Korean People's Army and personally guided it.

The conference was held from 23 October to 27 October. At the conference the problem of further thoroughly implementing the programmatic instructions of our leader for strengthening our People's Army troops as invincible revolutionary military forces was discussed.

At the conference Comrade Kim Il-song in particular issued programmatic instructions for further strengthening the People's Army as modernized cadre forces and as troops to be a match for a hundred revolutionary military forces.

Participants in the conference pledged to further strengthen detachments as a match for a hundred revolutionary military forces by more strongly arming themselves with the great revolutionary thought of Marshal Kim Il-song and by thoroughly implementing party policies, his instructions in particular.

Having personally organized and guided the conference, once again shown his deep trust and affection for the People's

Army troops, and given his deep solicitude to them, Marshal Kim Il-song, our fatherly leader, posed for photographs on the last day of the conference with the participants.

Participants in the conference firmly resolved to honorably live up to his enormous trust and expectations by being sincerely loyal to Marshal Kim Il-song, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our times and the great revolutionary leader, and by brilliantly completing revolutionary tasks posed to the masses of people by him.

THE ECONOMY (Excerpts)

As our party's line for self-sufficiency embodies in the economic field the great concept of chuch'e of Comrade Kim Il-song, the brilliant revolutionary leader and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, in 1969 the foundation for the self-sufficiency of our national economy was further strongly laid and marked results were achieved in economic and national defense construction.

Our red shipbuilders successively built and launched large modern ships of the 3,500 ton class and over. Along the path charged by the Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question which our leader proposed, our cooperative peasants vigorously pushed for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, and they thus successfully overcame unfavorable natural conditions to achieve new advances, led by food grains in agricultural production.

In order to continuously implement the consistent policy for giving decisive priority to the electric power industry and extractive industries, the party and the government expended in those sectors in 1969 56.6 percent of industrial construction investment and other vast funds.

In 1969, because capital construction investment totalling as much as 2.2 times that of 1968 was appropriated, the construction of large-scale hydraulic power and thermal power stations and medium and small-scale power stations and the construction of factory thermal power stations were actively promoted, with some of them commencing operations, and existing power stations were reorganized and improved.

In 1969 gigantic results were achieved in the machine industry sector.

In 1969 the party and the government invested a vast amount, equivalent to 19.8 percent of industrial construction investment, in the development of the machine industry, the foundation of industrialization and the nucleus of a heavy industry,

thus massively promoting the construction of modern heavy machine plants, reorganizing and improving existing machine plants, and newly building a number of machine shops. As the material-technological base of the machine industry was strengthened, and particularly the production bases for heavy equipment and precision machines were further strongly laid, the production capacity of various heavy machine facilities, including the 6,000-ton heavy press and over 3,500-ton class large ships, was markedly increased. Also the increase in quantities of production of heavy and light machine facilities such as machine tools, automobiles, electric engines, water turbines, electric motors, and transformers greatly contributed to our industrialization and to the strengthening of our defense potential.

By continuously concentrating effort on the development of the chemical industry, an important trend in the development of modern science and technology and a powerful factor for the acceleration of productive forces, and investing large amounts of funds in it, the party and the government continuously stepped up the construction and expansion of chemical fertilizer plants, agricultural chemical plants, chemical fiber plants, and other chemical plants, and improved the organization of medium and small scale chemical plants.

Thus, the production capacity of chemical fertilizers, chemical fibers, synthetic resins, and various other types of chemical products has been increased, and the quantities of phosphoric fertilizer, trace element fertilizer, and agricultural chemicals have been increased so that the development of light industry and the chemicalization of the rural economy can be further accelerated.

In order to actualize the grand idea of Comrade Kim Il-sung, the esteemed and cherished leader who is so concerned with the rapid improvement of the people's livelihood, in 1969 the government appropriated to the light industry sector a capital construction fund equivalent to 1.3 times that of 1968, as well as other large sums.

Thus, in order to continuously and thoroughly implement our party policy for concurrently developing large scale national industry and medium and small-scale local industry in the production of people's consumer goods, the light industry sector further reorganized and improved existing factories and successfully carried out the construction of modern large scale textile factories, silk-reeling factories, shoe factories, cardboard factories, chicken meat processing factories, cigarette factories, citric-acid factories, and alcohol factories and further strengthened local industrial factories.

Consequently, in 1969 the production of light industrial goods increased by 5.3 times compared to 1958. Of this, local industry increased by 6.3 times. Thus production was more fully able to meet the variegated and diverse demands of the people.

For the rapid development of fisheries the party and the government invested an amount equivalent to 2.1 times as much as that of 1968. Thus, the party and the government supplied to this sector a large number of fishing vessels and such fishing gear as large processing motherships, refrigerated transport ships and work vessels, and massively built fish processing facilities in order to further strengthen the material-technical base of fisheries.

Concurrently with this, thanks to the deep solicitude of our fatherly leader, in 1969 the deep-sea fishing fleets were more strongly organized, and the working and living conditions of fishery workers were further improved.

Thus the deep-sea fisheries together with the coastal fisheries were rapidly developed, with the result that the fish catch of this year increased by 125 percent over that of 1968.

In 1969 brilliant results were achieved also in overall transportation, including railway transportation, land transportation, and water transportation.

Also, with the vigorous implementation of the rural technological revolution, the material-technological base of the rural economy was further fortified. Modern irrigation and drainage systems able to overcome any droughts or floods have been established, and electricity has been installed. The number of units of tractors per 100 chongbo has reached 1.46 units (converted at 15 horsepower). With much more dissemination in rural areas of machine facilities, including automobiles, various types of chemical fertilizers, and agricultural chemicals the mechanization and chemicalization of these areas are being more rapidly realized.

Having consistently upheld the policy of giving priority to the electric power industry and extractive industries in accordance with the exhortation of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, in 1969 the party and the government invested in the electric power industry sector funds equivalent to 56.6 percent of industrial construction investment and expended other vast amounts. The amount of capital construction investment appropriated for the rapid development of electric power industry in 1969 is 2.2 times that of 1968.

Thanks to the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, in 1969 our light industry registered a gigantic advance.

Particularly in 1969, in accordance with the instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, for achieving marked advances in the production of people's consumer goods in the near future by rapidly developing light industry, the party and the government helped this sector with capital construction investment amounting to 1.3 times that of 1968, and with other vast sums.

In pursuing the instructions of our esteemed and cherished leader, daily necessities production shops at factories and enterprises in all sectors of the national industry were continuously built and expanded, and their technical provisions were strengthened, and the management of branch factories and home work teams based on these was further strengthened. Consequently, specialization and cooperativization was further intensified and the quantities of various varieties of daily necessities were rapidly increased.

Thus, in 1969 the production of light industry products registered an increase of 5.3 times over 1958. Of this, the production of local industry showed a 6.3 increase. It was thus possible to satisfactorily meet the daily growing demands in the livelihood of the people for various types of light industrial products.

In terms of gross industrial output in 1969 the textile industry registered a growth of 4.5 times over 1958.

By developing the technological innovation movement as a mass movement and improving production technological processes, various types of paper production factories in all parts of the country normalized the production of various types of paper such as stationery, news print, high quality paper, wrapping paper, and other special-purpose paper.

Thus, compared to 1958 the total output of paper in 1969 showed an increase of 4.6 times.

The forestry construction sector continued in 1969 to concentrate its effort at tree planting and afforestation in order to implement the tree planting and afforestation plan proposed at the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party.

Thus, in 1969 trees were planted in an area totalling 83,000 chongbo. Of this, in a 19,000 chongbo area, rapidly growing varieties of trees such as poplars, P'yongyang poplars, platans, and Hwangch'ol trees [*Populus Maximowiczii*] were planted.

As 398,000 chongbo of forest areas were allocated to more than 3,500 cooperative farms in 1969 in accordance with

the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, and these cooperative farms were awarded the right of use, cooperative farms were able to grow trees and cut them on their own.

This constitutes an important step in growing forests in our country as a mass movement and in strengthening the economic basis of cooperative farms.

Also in 1969 the task of building windbreak forests on some parts of the east coast and around reservoirs and rivers was actively carried out.

By broadly disseminating and generalizing the experience of building forests during the three years before 1968, in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, for building many oil and fats producing forests, in 1969 pine nut trees, punji trees, wild walnut and walnut trees were concentratedly planted in broad areas.

The previously built oil and fat producing forests are already bearing fruit, and the seed walnut trees are sufficient to meet the domestic demands.

Also in 1969, by surveying our wild mountains and preparing 1.31 million chongbo suitable for the growing of fruit trees, Chinese oak-feeding silkworms, and mulberry trees, we were able to rationally utilize mountainous forest areas.

In accordance with the report of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the Party Delegation Conference, the great ten-point political program, and the strategic policy he announced in his report to the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the republic, the 1969 national budget actively implemented the line for the concurrent advance of economic construction and defense construction has. Thus, the budget was organized to further strengthen the material-technical base of the socialist economy, to strengthen national defense, to further improve the material-cultural life of the people, and to financially firmly guarantee the successful implementation of the combative task to step up the unification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

The people-oriented, self-containing, positive and mobilizing national budget of 1969 was successfully executed under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, and with the great upsurge of socialist construction developed by our working class with boundless fidelity to him.

In 1969, in spite of the difficulty of concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction, our party and the government of the republic carried out the popular measure of markedly reducing the prices of consumer goods, especially confectionary items. Accordingly, even though the sources of national revenue were considerably reduced, thanks to the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, and the correct financial policy of our party, the expanded production of the socialist economy developed continuously at such a high rate that the budgetary receipts from the national economy continuously increased. Thus, the total national budgetary revenue for 1969 was 5,319,030,000 won, an increase of 106 percent over 1968.

Based on the increased national budgetary revenue, the state budgetary expenditure for 1969 was 5,048,570,000 won, showing an increase of 106 percent over 1968.

Thus, even after fully meeting the vast demands for funds needed for economic and defense construction, the national budget of 1969 resulted in a surplus of revenue over expenditures totalling 270,460,000 won.

Growth of National Budgetary Revenue and Expenditure (Unit: 10,000 won)

	1969	1968	1967
Total national budgetary revenue	5,319,03	5,023,70	4,106,63
Total national budgetary expenditure	5,048,57	4,812,89	3,948,23
Surplus over national budgetary expenditure	270,46	210,81	158,40

As indicated in the chart, the revenue and expenditures in our national budget have shown a continuous growth. And each year a vast amount of reserves in the state budget are created.

This proves that because our national budget is based on a self-sufficient national economy it is the firmest and most excellent budget possible, one that can superbly manage the nation's housekeeping under any circumstances without being shaken.

It also tells us that our national budget is a powerful, revolutionary, dynamic, and self-determining budget that embodies the law of the socialist economy developing at an endlessly rapid rate.

The expenditures of the 1969 national budget were carried out in such a way as to correctly implement the policy stated by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, that "in accordance with the basic direction of our economic development" we must massively carry out new capital construction to further expand the economic foundation of the nation so as to properly reorganize and reinforce the already laid economic foundation and effectively utilize it, giving primacy to the normalization of production in all fields and to further expanding the economic foundation of the nation" (Selections From Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, pp 554-555)

In accordance with this policy our party and the government of the republic markedly increased the expenditure for the development of the national economy in 1969, and in particular appropriated a vast sum, totally 111 percent over 1968, to capital construction.

In 1969 56.6 percent of industrial construction investment and other vast sums were allocated to electric power industry and extractive industries, the first process and the basic motive power of industry, and large sums were expended for the development of the metal industries, led by the steel industry, and the chemical industry. Funds equivalent to 19.8 percent of industrial construction investment were expended in the machine industry sector, the base of industrialization and the nucleus of heavy industry, and a vast amount of funds, as much as 1.3 times that of 1968, were expended in the building material industry sector. For the development of light industry the party and the government appropriated capital construction funds totalling 1.3 times those of 1968, and other vast sums, and increased investment in the fisheries sector to 2.1 times that of 1968. The party and the government also allocated vast sums to the transportation sector so as to improve overall transportation, led by railway transportation, and to adequately solve the transportation problem.

Consequently, in 1969 the foundation for a self-sufficient national economy was further fortified and gigantic results were achieved in actualizing the technological innovation of the national economy.

Compared to 1968, the 1969 production of pig iron, granulated steel, steel, rolled steel, trucks, electric motors, cement, underwear, and marine products registered a marked increase. Moreover, more than 2,000 plants newly began operations.

The bases of heavy industry and light industry were further fortified. In 1969 the 13 April Steel Works began its operation, and the base for the machine tool industry was further strengthened with new technology. Consequently, various types of heavy machines such as large vessels were made in larger quantities.

Relying on developing industry and the urban areas, our party and the government of the republic allocated 21.7 percent of national investment to the rural economic sector, and the major part of it was used directly for the development of production at cooperative farms. In addition, vast amounts of state funds were expended for strengthening the material-technological base of cooperative farms and for further making the livelihood of the peasants affluent. Thus, upholding the tasks proposed in Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, authored by Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, and his programmatic instructions issued at the National Conference of Agricultural Workers, rural areas achieved great results in socialist rural construction, including the production of food grains, while vigorously pushing for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

In particular, thanks to the fatherly solicitude of our leader, a proud history of the development of a large-scale, industrialized, and modern poultry industry was created, the production of livestock products, including eggs and chicken meat, was markedly increased, and the production of truck crops and fruits was rapidly increased.

In 1969, while further expanding the results of socialist economic construction, parallel to this the party and the government vigorously pushed for national defense. In coping with a tense situation in which war might break out in our country at any arbitrary time due to the frenzy over war provocation by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the party and the government expended a vast sum, 31 percent of the total national budgetary expenditure, for national defense. Our party's self-defense line with its basic stand of turning the entire military forces, in arming the entire people, and in fortifying the entire country was more thoroughly implemented. Consequently, our national defense potential was impregnably fortified.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader of the 40 million Korean people who is an ever-victorious steely general and an outstanding military strategist, our people by embodying his great military thought have made all preparations to crush with one blow any aggressive scheme of the American imperialist aggressors and the Japanese militarists.

In spite of the difficulty of concurrently and vigorously pushing for both economic construction and defense construction, Comrade Kim Il-song, the father and leader of the 40 million Korean people, gave his extreme solicitude for the promotion of the material and cultural welfare and benefit of the people.

While continuously appropriating a large sum of money to the raising of real wages of workers, in 1969 the party and the government allocated in the national budget a sum totalling 1.2 times as much as that of 1968 for social and cultural measures for the promotion of the material cultural welfare and benefit of the people. The party and the government expended in the education sector vast amounts of capital construction funds and educational expenditures equivalent to 1.1 times those of 1968. The expenditure of funds for day care and kindergartens was increased by 1.3 times that of 1968 in order to raise children more adequately at state cost. Vast sums were allocated to cultural projects, physical education projects, and social insurance work.

Consequently, the material-technological base of education, culture, and public health was further strengthened, and state benefits such as free education, free medical care, and paid vacation were more broadly applied. Moreover, housekeeping houses, day care centers, and kindergartens were increased in number.

In 1969 at state expense, the party and the government organized the one month training program of all workers at the national and local levels; they reduced the prices of certain food items, such as sugar and confections, and of subsidiary dishes, and supplied to college students at almost no cost high quality overcoats, clothes, and shoes.

The foregoing results achieved in the execution of the national budget in 1969 clearly demonstrate the enormous viability of the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, and its embodiment, our party's financial policy, and the firmness, popular character, and self-determinant nature of the powerful socialist economy provided by him, and the financial base of the national budget of the republic based on this.

The Central Bank, the Industrial Bank, and the Trade Bank assume it their basic duty to financially guarantee the correct execution of the party's economic policy based on the financial and banking policy of the Korean Workers Party.

The Central Bank: This is the banknote-issuing bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It issues its

banknotes, which are the only currency of our nation, and systematically controls their circulation.

It also receives the national budgetary revenue. It is charged in addition with supplying agencies and enterprises of all sectors of the national economy with floating funds, capital construction funds, and major repair funds and other state funds. It unitarily organizes and executes the non-cash settlement of the entire nation. It registers in monetary terms all fixed properties of the nation and performs the function of supervising their rational utilization. Thus, it controls the entire process, from the purchase of all materials from all sectors and all units of the national economy, with the exception of cooperative farms, to the custody, management, and utilization of such materials.

The Trade Bank: Under the guidance of the Central Bank, this bank executes settlements in foreign trade and non-trade dealings with foreign countries. It is charged with the foreign currency exchange, with the issuance of traveler's checks, and foreign remittance. It enforces the financial control over the execution of import-export plans of trade agencies and the acquisition and payment of foreign current at all agencies.

The Industrial Bank: Based on the correct financial and banking policy of the Korean Workers Party, this bank loans the funds needed in all sectors of our growing national economy and enforces the financial guidance and control of our socialist cooperative farms. By organizing and guiding state insurance and savings and individual remittances, it assumes its basic task to be to contribute to the development of the national economy and to the improvement of the people's livelihood.

In 1969, by further strongly displaying the great viability of the new socialist banking system provided by Comrade Kim Il-song, the fatherly leader, and by thoroughly implementing the financial and banking policy of the party and the government of the republic, banks made positive contributions to the execution of the party's strategic policy for concurrently advancing economic construction and national defense construction.

MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

In 1969 the party and the government disbursed expenditures totalling 1.2 times those of 1968 for social and cultural measures, for the social and cultural welfare and benefit of the people.

Thanks to the vast state investment and the movement of the whole people, in 1969 modern houses, as many as 2.2 times the number constructed in 1968 and 3.1 times in rural areas were built, and the housing conditions of laborers were markedly improved.

Thus, in 1969 for the laborers of the Hwanghae Steel Works alone, more than 2,000 new houses were built.

In building with state funds more than 197,000 modern houses in rural areas in the 5 years after the publication of Theses Concerning Socialist Rural Question, the party and the government markedly improved the housing conditions of the peasants.

As the grand ideas of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader on the education of the younger generation and revolutionary and communistic educational thought were embodied, 9-year general technical compulsory education was enforced for the first time in the East. Thus, all children receive free secondary technical education until they are ready to work. At present, young students numbering as many as one fourth of the total population are learning free of charge and at state expense science and technology and are growing up as reliable workers of communist construction, while college students and higher technical school students receive scholarships. The state benefits a student in our country receives by attending school from the time he enters kindergarten until he graduates from college amount to 6,000 to 7,000 won.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader who is extremely concerned about fostering the growing younger generation at better schools, appropriated in 1969 vast sums of capital construction funds and educational expenditures amounting to 1.1 times those of 1968, and guided us to vigorously develop school construction.

During 1969 alone, a large number of classrooms, as many as 6.4 times the number built during 1968, were newly constructed, and thus the material-technological base of educational

agencies was further strengthened and instruction and indoctrination were also improved.

In 1969, in more thoroughly implementing the preventive medicine policy and improving medical treatment service, our party and government, expended funds amounting to 1.2 times those of 1968 to the public health sector in order to further promote the health of the people. Thus, the number of hospital and convalescent hospital beds was increased by 109 percent, food money allocation was markedly increased, and medical treatment service was improved. Consequently, the benefits of free medical care were more widely distributed to laborers.

Upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, in 1969 the commerce sector supplied necessities to laborers in all parts of the country, urban and rural areas, plains and mountainous areas, domestically produced necessities equally and at exactly the same prices. Thus, it excellently performed its role as supplier.

Thanks to the deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, the supplying of processed food to mountainous areas was markedly improved. For Kanggye City alone, compared to 1968 as much as five times more fruits of various varieties were supplied and each person received more than 20 kilograms of fresh vegetables.

At our educational institutions every year large corps of capable national cadres possessing modern scientific knowledge and firmly armed with the unitary ideology of our party, the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and cherished leader, are being fostered. Thus, as one of 1968, 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers, and specialists -- as many as 19 times the number in the period immediately following the armistice, are working in all sectors of the national economy.

In commemoration of the tenth anniversary (15 December) of the founding of the Marxist-Leninist Institute, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a letter of congratulations to this Institute.

On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the P'yongyang College of Fine Arts (29 December), and of the Wonsan Teachers' College (12 December), the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Cabinet of the republic jointly sent a letter of congratulations, and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Committee sent the National Flag Decoration, First Class.

In 1969 the P'yongyang Railway College (24 October), the Ch'ongjin Mining and Metallurgy College (28 October), the Hyesan

Agriculture and Forestry College (30 October), the Hamhung College of Mathematics (3 November), the Wonsan Fishery College (5 November), the Sinuiju Light Industry College (13 November), the Huich'on Industry College (14 November), the Sariwon Agriculture College (24 November), the Haeju Medical College (25 November), the P'yongyang Drama and Movie College (16 December), and P'yongyang Mechanical Engineering College (19 December) respectively marked their tenth anniversary.

There are in our country the National Central Library, provincial (directly controlled municipal), municipal (district), and county libraries, 39 children's libraries, and numerous libraries and reading rooms at factories, enterprises, and agencies to serve laborers, peasants, and office workers.

In 1969 11 district libraries and children's libraries were newly built.

P'yongyang Grand Theater: Completed in August 1960, the P'yongyang Grand Theater is a grand cultural palace combining the beautiful national form, socialist substance, and modern architectural technique.

In 1969 at the P'yongyang Grand Theater there were staged a large number of artistic works including "Our Glorious Fatherland," a grand musical epic in which 3,000 artists of P'yongyang City performed, "The Song Dedicated to April," a joint musical-dance performance (by the National Song and Dance Troop), "In the Sunshine," an opera by the National Song and Dance Troop), "The Eight Fairies of the Mount Kingang," an opera (by the National Song and Dance Troop), and the combined performances of the laborers' art circles of P'yongyang City.

As of the end of 1969, the major publication and press agencies and means serving publication and press work in our country are as follows:

Press: The Korean Central News Agency -- The Korean Central News Agency is a press agency directly under the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and it is the spokesman for the Korean Workers Party and the government of the republic.

The Korean Central News Agency edits and publishes publications necessary for domestic and foreign propaganda, including Korean Central News, Pictorial News, English-language Press, Russian-language Press, French-language Press, Spanish-language Press, and the Korean Central Yearbook.

Areas of publication by language are as follows:

English-language Press: Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe.

French-language Press: Asia, Africa, and Europe.

Spanish-language Press: Latin America.

Russian-language Press: Europe.

The Korean Central News Agency has concluded agreements on news exchange and mutual assistance with press agencies of the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Mongolia, Romania, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, Albania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Cuba, Guinea, Indonesia, the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, the United Arab Republic, and Syria.

Broadcasting: The Korean Central Broadcasting Commission: This is a broadcasting agency directly under the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean Central Broadcasting Commission organizes and executes the first broadcast, television broadcasting, the second broadcast, and foreign broadcasting.

On 29 November 1954 the Korean Central Broadcasting Commission joined the International Radio and Television Organization.

The Korean Central Broadcasting Commission has signed agreements on mutual assistance in the fields of radio and television broadcasting with broadcasting stations and organizations of Albania, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of China, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Poland, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Hungary, Cuba, the United Arab Republic, Indonesia, Mali, Guinea, Iraq, and Algeria.

In addition, the Korean Central Broadcasting Commission has established friendly relations with broadcasting stations and organizations of Cambodia, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan, and India.

Local Broadcasting: Local broadcasting commissions have been organized in provinces (directly administered cities), cities, and counties. Local broadcasting commissions broadcast local news to local people in their respective areas and

relay the Korean central broadcasts. Each village has installed wired radio broadcasting studios which relay the Korean central broadcasts and provincial and county broadcasts and also introduce local news.

Newspapers: In addition to Nodong Sinmun, the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, and Minju Choson, the organ of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, there are in our country organs of mass organizations, national newspapers for various strata, newspapers published by factories, enterprises, state operated farm and livestock farms, and colleges.

As of 1969 the major newspapers published in our country are as follows:

Nodong Sinmun: Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, published by the Nodong Sinmun.

Minju Choson: Organ of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, published by the Minju Choson.

P'yongyang Sinmun: Published by the P'yongyang Sinmun.

Nodong Ch'ongnyon: Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Laboring Youth League, published by the Nodong Chongnyon Sinmun.

Nodongja Sinmun: Organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions, published by the Nodongja Sinmun.

Nongop Kulloja: Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Laborers League, published by the Nongop Kulloja.

Kyot'ong Sinmun: Published by the Kyot'ong Sinmun.

Sonyon Sinmun: Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Laboring Youth League, published by the Korean Socialist Laboring Youth League Publishing House.

P'yongyang Times (English Language): Published by the Foreign Language Publishing House.